

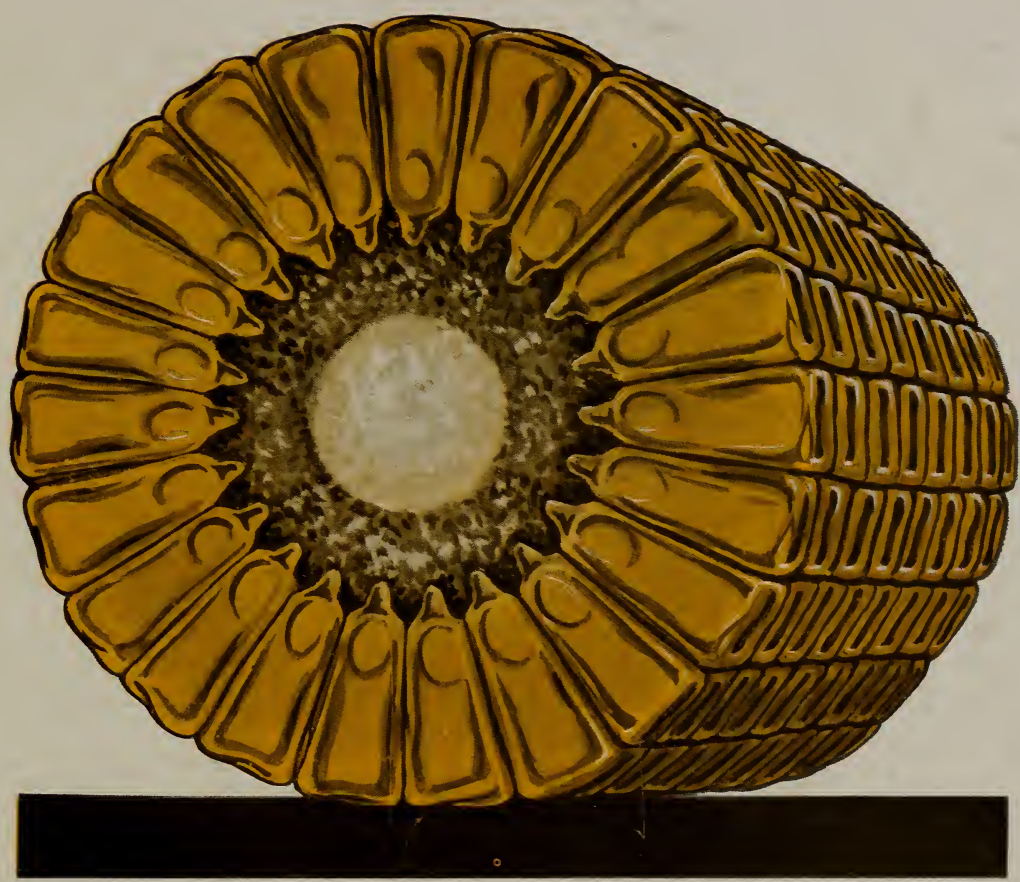
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U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
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F.C. CHELF

Seed Grower

Pure Bred Farm Seeds

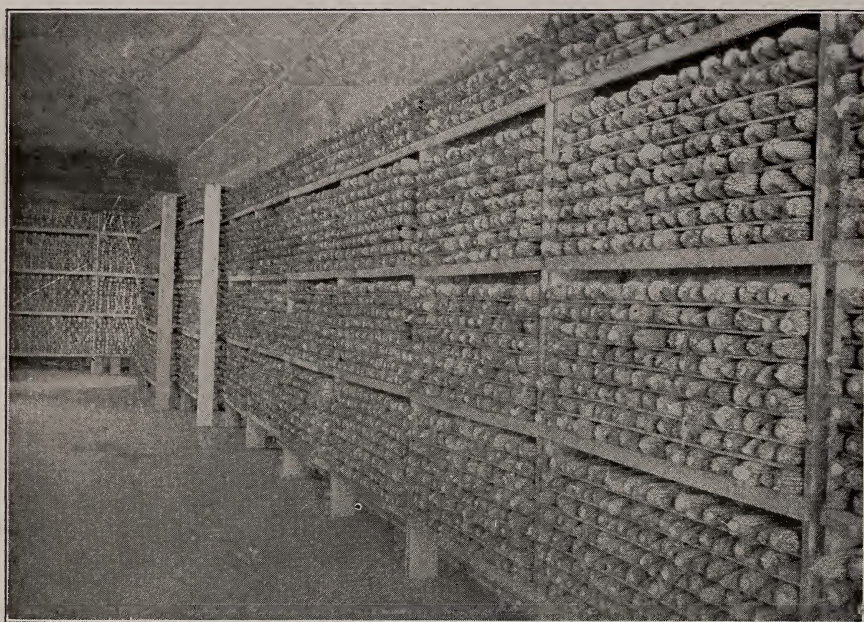
Direct to You at Wholesale Prices

Harrodsburg

Kentucky

Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back

It is agreed and understood that any seed ordered from us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt, if not entirely satisfactory, and money will be refunded. But, we do not and cannot warrant the crop, as it is dependent on so many conditions beyond our control. This gives ample time for inspecting, trying and testing in any way purchaser may desire;



How We Handle Our Seed Corn.

A section in our Seed House showing racks used drying our seed corn.

but we cannot return money or duplicate order for any seed that has been held in hands of purchaser longer than ten days from time received. Orders filled same day received or following morning; but, if you wish us to hold order in our house until planting time, kindly advise us to that effect.

What We Prepay Postage On

We pay postage or express charges on all vegetable and other seeds quoted by packet, ounce or pound: one-half pint, pint and quart, and guarantee safe delivery at any postoffice in the United States. If such seeds, however, are to be sent inside of a sack of heavy field seeds, to go by express or freight at the expense of purchaser, you may deduct at the rate of 8 cents per pound from regular catalog prices for any vegetable seeds contained in the order.

Charges Not Prepaid

All seeds sold by peck or bushel, or other than pound prices, including farm, field and grass seed, etc., are sent by freight or express, as may be directed, at purchaser's expense; bags free with all shipments of seed corn, oats, cow peas and other grain. Sacks for grass seeds add 20 cents extra for each bag. Shelled corn, 56 lbs. per bushel; ear field corn weight, 70 lbs. per bushel.

I Guarantee

That all money sent to me for seeds shall reach me if sent by registered letter, postoffice or express order or bank draft, made payable to my order. That your order will be filled promptly and with care.

Please be careful to sign your name, postoffice, state and rural route plainly.

Good Seed Corn

Thoroughbred high yielding varieties cannot be bred up and produced in one year. It requires time and experience; step year by year. But when you order your seed from me you get the benefit of my eighteen years' experience breeding seed corn.

"Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back," is my motto.

You take no risk as to my responsibility. I refer you to the Mercer National Bank, Postmaster, and Southern Express Agent of this city. You run absolutely no risk in dealing with me. I guarantee all seeds listed in this catalog to be perfectly satisfactory and exactly as represented. You are to be the judge, and if anything is not found as represented, it must be returned to me at my expense within ten days from time it reaches destination, when purchase price will be immediately refunded. I am here to please you; one well pleased customer is worth more to me than a hundred displeased ones.

Freight Charges

Don't let the freight rates worry you. Whether you buy from me, your home dealer or elsewhere, you pay the freight. The only difference is the dealer includes it in the selling price; also includes a good round profit on it, which you can save and otherwise get the benefit of by sending your order direct to me.

The freight rate is the same to them as to you, thus you save the exorbitant profit, both on first cost and freight, and have the assurance of getting new, fresh seeds, direct from the grower. first cost and freight, and have the assurance of getting new, fresh seeds, direct from the grower.

Doubling the Yield

Is the problem we are all up against. I have made the growing, breeding and selling of seed corn a specialty for eighteen years, during which time I have experimented in every scientific way in improvement and perfecting the varieties I first started with. Meantime I have originated and propagated some of the best new varieties that have ever been introduced, descriptions of which will be found on the following pages, and I ask you to please read them over.

Our Terms Are Strictly Cash With Order

We send nothing C. O. D. Every item in the seed business is spot cash. Cash buys the best of everything. When cost of seed, postage and other necessary expenses are paid, good high-grade seed are sold on a very small margin.

PRICES. All prices on seed are made subject to market changes. There are always some crops in short supply and prices on these are bound to advance with the season, hence early orders are advisable.

Good Pure Seed

Above all, I have tried to give you only the best of seed. I don't send out anything but that which I would use myself, and I am a seed crank and mighty hard to please. I know how it is to get fooled when you are banking on a big crop.

I WANT YOU TO REMEMBER I was born on a farm and was a market gardener, buying seed from different seed men a long time before I ever undertook growing and selling them myself. You see I have big advantages over the city seed men. I own my own seed farm; no rent to pay, and not much insurance and plenty good help at country prices. That is why I can sell better seed for less money.

HONEST DESCRIPTION. I always try to tell the exact truth about the different varieties. That is what you want, and you find it out anyway when they grow. So what's the use telling anything but the truth.

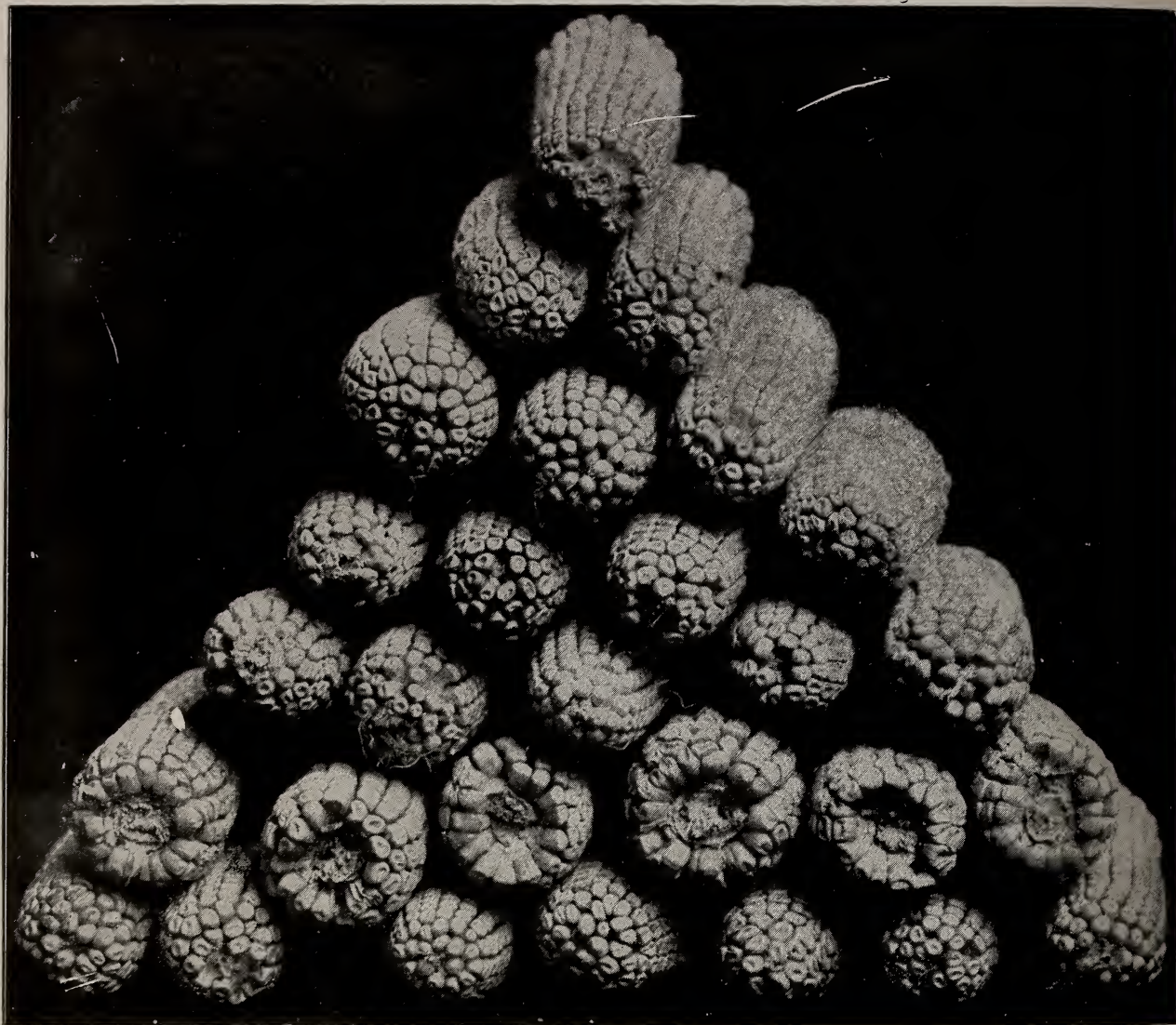
Whatever you buy of me, if it doesn't look like your money's worth, you can have your money back.



One of Our Big Cleaning Machines at Work

Chelf's White Dent

THE GREATEST WHITE CORN IN THE WORLD.



Chelf's White Dent.

Every farmer knows it pays to plant good seed, and by changing to a better variety you can increase the yield to ten bushels or more per acre, and that every additional bushel of corn produced is just that much profit. It simply means the payment of rental of the land over and above your regular crop.

The cost to get the maximum crop in corn is very trifling indeed. A bushel will plant eight acres. The preparation of the soil is exactly the same, whether you raise 25 or 90 bushels per acre. The only extra labor is the harvesting, a task that is always gladly performed. Only stop to think awhile, that the change of medium seed to the best seed—just like stock—as like begets like in plant breeding as much as in stock breeding.

There is too much labor and capital invested in the preparation of land for corn to risk planting poor seed. Plant the best seed of the early variety and avoid danger of frost that you may have good time in saving your fodder and that the land may be sown to small grain in time before winter.

Wouldn't you like to raise a few more bushels per acre? That, too, of the purest type of Chelf's White Dent, the best and earliest field corn—earliest for bread and feed of any other corn—millers prefer it to any other kind of corn. Give it a trial and you will never regret it. This picture represents the general character and type of this variety of corn. We present it to you in full confidence that you will at once appreciate its value.

It is the high type of corn that makes the farmer bring forth abundance, and can recommend it as being one of the best all around varieties for general purposes that has ever been introduced and feel confident that it will become one of the most notable varieties.

It matures in from 100 to 105 days, is well filled over the tip and ready for market earlier than any other white field corn in existence. In its yield it will surpass all other varieties of white corn. Seventy pounds in the ear will make sixty pounds shelled. The plant is of strong, robust character, growing vigorously from the very start. The stalks are of medium height and very thick and sturdy, with broad, heavy blades, which help to protect and mature the uniformly heavy crop which it grows. The roots are very strong and are down deep into the ground, thus making it one of the best drouth resisters as well as to resist the wind. It has been bred with an eye single to the elimination of all barren stalks, and each stalk bears one or two large, well developed ears. Stalks grow to a height of 8 to 10 feet, and sets the ears about four to four and one-half feet from the ground, just the right height for easy picking or harvesting into shock fodder. The corn runs from nine to eleven inches; a good many twelve inches, with very deep grains, small white cob, sixteen to twenty rows, dries out quickly. The best corn for thin land, and on account of its maturing quickly makes it one of the best bread corn that grows, as well as for feeding stock two or three weeks earlier than any other large field corn in existence. This strain of corn we secured from the North years ago, is the largest variety of field corn bred by us, and by carefully selecting the largest and best ears each year and planting in selected lots for the improvement in this type of corn, we have succeeded in making such improvement that it can be called the very best standard of white corn, and will prove to those who give it a trial to be one of the very best types of corn for general purposes, and especially for Kentucky, Tennessee, and the South, as the seasons seemingly grow shorter. We are justly proud of its yield and its early maturity, coming in at the time it is needed for early bread and stock feeding, early harvesting into fodder to prepare ground for winter seeding. We take pride in calling it Chelf's White Dent.

Prices: By mail, postpaid: 1 lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs. (enough to plant one acre), \$1.40. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Peck, 1/2 bushel and bushel prices, see discount pink sheet.

Best Varieties=Seed Corn

The best would doubtless apply to one variety, but in my many years of growing seed corn for the wholesale and retail mail order trade, I have originated and selected the best varieties known and grown. Some farmers are infatuated with one variety, others may choose another. Some sorts are and may be especially suited for certain purposes, while others may be best suited or adapted to other requirements. For this reason I shall endeavor only to bring out the characteristic points of each, leaving it to my customers to make their own choice. However, if you are in doubt, write me and I will be glad to assist you in any way I can. All my varieties have been improved and grown from the best strains, and if there were other better or more popular sorts I sure would grow them here in the garden spot of Kentucky for growing corn.

What Some People Say About Chelf's White Dent:

Your White Dent is the corn for me. You will never improve on it. It is large, even and uniform, and very early to mature, and the best yielder I have ever tried.

JOE DEEN,
Davidson County, Tenn.

Your White Dent takes the cake. Received and planted April the 18th, good land and good cultivation; matured early and made a yield of 72 bushels per acre of finest corn grown in this county.

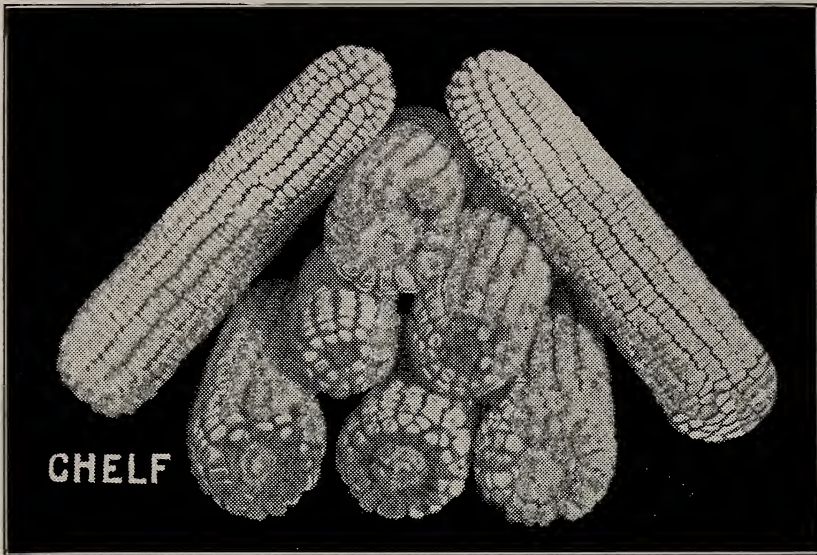
FRED TAYLOR,
Hunt County, Texas.

Jefferson County, Ky., Dec. 8, 1916.

Gentlemen: I was well pleased with the seed corn. Chelf's White Dent received from you last spring, and have found it everything you recommended it to be. It is a large-eared, early maturing corn, one of the best yielding varieties I have ever grown.

Truly yours
J. T. ANDERSON.

Johnson County White Dent



One of the favorites of all white corn in the Indiana and Illinois corn belt, receiving numerous first and second prizes wherever it appeared in competition trials. The ears average slightly longer than Boone County White, but are about the same in diameter. Grains usually long—set close together on a white cob. It shells 85 to 88 per cent corn, thereby indicating small cob fine sort for general main crop planting. It matures in 120 days, has good roots and withstands storms better than most other sorts. I am sure this corn will not disappoint you. Try part of your crop this year with Johnson County White, ears 8 to 11 inches long.

Prices: By mail, postpaid: 1 lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 45c; 7 lbs. (enough to plant one acre), \$1.25. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Peck, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel and bushel prices see discount pink sheet.

Chelf's Yellow Dent

THE WORLD'S GREATEST YIELDING YELLOW DENT CORN.

For years we have been experimenting, crossing, hybridizing and breeding from many varieties of yellow corn, in order to obtain a big-eared, early maturing yellow corn; something that would come up to our Chelf's White Dent. I have always counted this my best yellow corn and with constant selection it is getting better every year. I have no hesitancy in saying that for all the central corn belt, this is the best corn you can grow. It has the deep grains and size and yield that will make the big crops.

What we are after is the 100 bushels per acre. And year after year this corn will come nearer to it than any yellow corn I have ever seen. It's the best all around yellow dent corn in existence, famous for its uniform long ears and high yielding qualities; also its early maturity. By long and continued selection the barren, weak and sickly stalks have been eliminated which has materially increased its yielding qualities. It is the earliest maturing long-eared yellow corn known or grown. Always making itself safely and soundly beyond danger of frost in from 90 to 100 days, good corn weather. Will resist extreme dry or wet seasons better than any other variety. It will please you in every respect; it's the corn you can bank on. You can almost hear it groan with growing pains.

Description: In Chelf's Yellow Dent you will find a high-bred, pure variety of beautiful, golden yellow corn, and one that will please you. Contains 16 to 22 rows on the cob, deep and solidly set. It grows a strong, rank, rugged stalk of medium height. The ears are set midway of the stalk, about four feet from the ground. Ears run from 8 to 11 inches long; good many 12 inches. Every stalk bears one to two good ears. A wonderful drouth resister, maturing in from 90 to 100 days, good corn weather. It will please you.

Prices: By mail, postpaid: 1 lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs. (enough to plant one acre), \$1.40. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Peck, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel and bushel prices, see discount pink sheet.

Here Are a Few of the Things You Want to Look Out For:

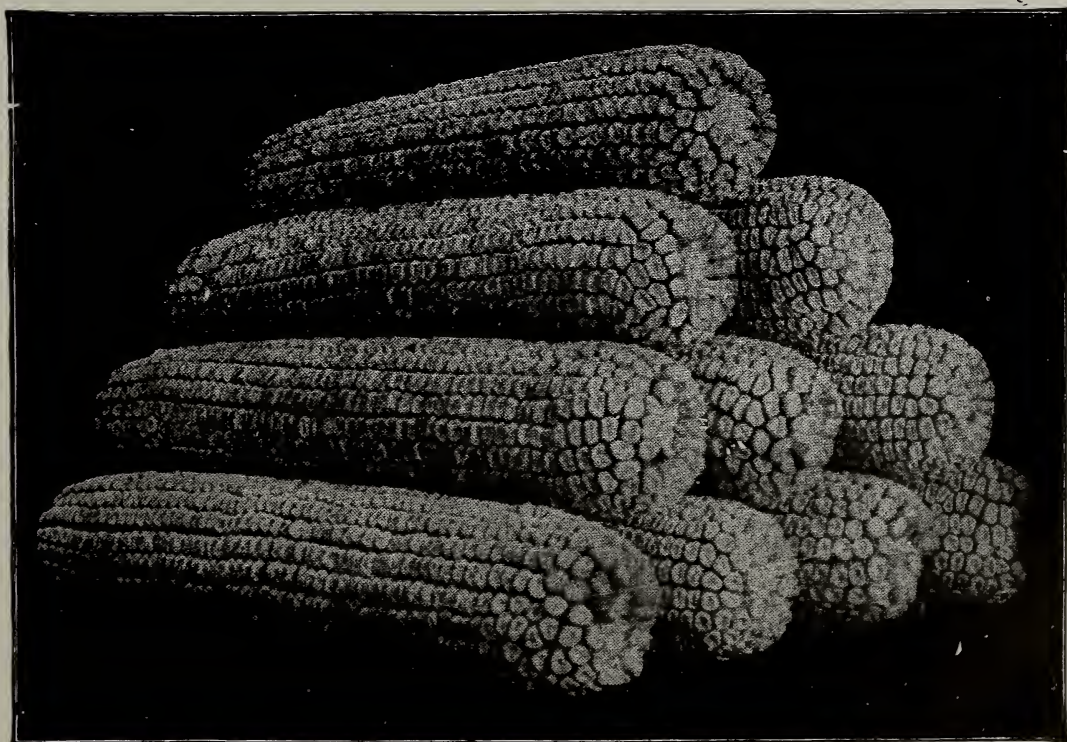


300 and 400 bushels corn per acre. You all know as well as I do that it is mighty seldom in this day and week that we ever get beyond 100 bushels of corn per acre. On small plots I have gotten 130 bushels per acre, but you bet that's going some. This kind of corn would be worth about \$100 a bushel, but I haven't got any. And some oats are offered as 250 bushels and some 165 per acre, and you know as well as I that seldom they get over 90 bushels.

45 to 65-day tomatoes. The best that anyone has been able to do on tomatoes was 90 days from seeding to harvest.

Six weeks corn. The best I have ever done on early corn was 80 days from planting to harvest, and I always have corn on the market before anyone here, and get 25c to 30c per dozen for the first week. There is money in having an early patch of corn.

45 to 50-day potatoes. If you can get potatoes big enough to eat in 45 days from planting seed you are beating anything I can do. Now, if you want this kind of potatoes, I haven't got them.



Chelf's Yellow Dent.

What Farmers and Growers Say

Thousands of Others Tell the Same About Chelf's Seed Corn.

It costs more to prepare and grow a crop of corn for seed purposes than the ordinary farmer can understand. It requires extra choice stock; special preparation of land and special cultivation, harvesting, gathering, selecting, sorting, nub and tipping, shelling, sacking, etc.



Another Corner of Our Warehouse—To Give You
An Idea of Our Immense Stock.

els of your Mammoth Soy Beans. Make us best and lowest prices on this amount.

Yours truly,

MISSOURI LAND AND FARMING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

I have tried seeds from a number of seed houses but have found your seeds the best I have ever yet tried.

Truly yours,

WALKER E. JONES, Marion, Ky.

Send me your latest catalog and samples of Grandpa's Big White Corn. I saw the ear of this corn grown from your seed you sent out last year that measured 14 inches in length and well proportioned in every respect. I want to get some of it. Very respectfully,

January 8, 1918.

JOHN T. BOOKOUT, Nashville, Tenn.

F. C. Chelf, Seed Grower,
Harrodsburg, Ky.

Dear Sir: I have had a splendid good success with Grandpa's Big White Corn I got from you two years ago. Have taken three first premiums and one sweepstake over all competition, and think that is pretty good. Kindly mail me prices on Clover and Sudan Seed.

Yours very truly,

SAM LYON, Pine Bluff, Ark.

January 9, 1918.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1918.
F. C. Chelf Seed Co.

Gentlemen: Wheat I ordered from you is here all O. K. and is better than I expected; found it just as good as sample. Am sowing it today.

Yours truly,

JOHN OVERTON.



Sealing Sacks—After Final Inspection.

REMEMBER—If anything you buy of us proves unsatisfactory in any way, your money will be refunded cheerfully and without argument, upon the prompt return of the goods. No firm is more anxious to do the "square thing" than

F. C. CHELF.

Grandpa's Pride or Big White

This enormous white corn brought out by me a few years ago has proved to be the greatest winner in seed corn that has ever been sent out. There is no corn anywhere near its size that is as early. It has proved to be all that I claimed in size, appearance and yield, and a little earlier than I predicted. The farmers in this part of the corn belt are getting tired of the little 7 or 8-inch ears with pretty tips and a little tiny cob. What they want is a cracking big ear a foot long, with lots of corn on it, a big stalk, and a medium heavy cob.

This corn originated with an old man a little farther down the valley who was one of the most successful corn growers in central Kentucky, and we first introduced it three years ago, since which time we have grown and sent out hundreds of bushels for seed and everywhere it has proven a great success.

In my seed business I have always put yields ahead of fine points and have tried to send out varieties that will give the farmer big yields.



Description: Grandpa's Pride or Big White is a pure bred white variety of immense size and unusual length, every stalk producing from one to two good, well developed ears running 9 to 12 inches in length, 7 to 8½ inches in circumference, containing 14 to 20 rows of deep grains, solidly on a medium cob. Stalks grow from 8 to 12 feet in height, depending on ground planted on, broad blades and a lot of them, making it an excellent variety for fodder or ensilage purposes, maturing in 100 to 110 days from planting, and yields on good corn land under ordinary tillage from 60 to 90 bushels per acre, good, sound corn.

Prices: By mail, postpaid: 1 lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs. (enough to plant one acre), \$1.40. By freight or express at purchaser's expense, peck, ½ bushel and bushel prices, see pink sheet.

What the People Say:

Grandpa's Pride, planted May 18th, matured soundly September 1st. Best and largest yield I ever raised.

J. C. BROWN, Shelby County, Tenn.

Grandpa's Pride I got from you is fine. Best crop I ever raised. Made average yield of 70 bushels per acre.

J. T. HENDERSON, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Dear Sir: The Grandpa's Pride big white seed corn I got from you has proven a great success. It even did better and made better than you claim for it. Send me a copy of your seed book by return mail, as I shall want a good quantity of seeds of various kinds as quick as I can get them.

Truly yours,

E. F. FOX, Jackson, Miss. January 26, 1916.

"Grow this in your mind"—That you get nothing but pure seed when you buy from me, and a big old country measure thrown in.

F. F. C.

Pure Bred Seed Corn, like pure bred stock, must have a record behind it, showing its ability to produce larger yields than other leading varieties, under same treatment, also its vitality to resist extremes of seasons.

Gentlemen: Your Yellow Dent seed corn did well for me and made twenty bushels better yield per acre than any of our best native varieties. It is sure all you claim for it—the best yellow corn grown. Large ears and early to mature. Long may you live and prosper.

Yours truly,

Taylor County, Ky.

J. B. CHRISTMAN.

Chelf's Grandpa's Pride or Big White

Largest Eared, Early Maturing Corn in the World.



The above is a true photograph of Selected Ears, Grandpa's Pride or Big White.

Reid's Yellow Dent

This is the best advertised corn in America and has won more prizes at corn shows than all other corn put together. It is remarkably uniform and thoroughbred, and if you want something that will make the prettiest corn you ever saw, Reid is what you want; on good soil, well prepared and properly cultivated it is good for 100 bushels to the acre. The ears are golden color with red cob and medium sized kernels, shelling 60 to 70 pounds in the ear, maturing in about 100 and 110 days. It is also very rich, nutritious corn for feeding purposes.

Prices: By mail, postpaid: lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 70c; 7 lbs. (enough to plant one acre), \$1.25. By freight or express at purchaser's expense, peck, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel and bushel prices, see pink sheet.

Henderson, Ky., April 20, 1918.

Gentlemen—I see in my farm paper you are still in the seed business. I sent to you several years ago for seed corn and got the best corn that I ever grew. I am in need of seed corn for the coming season. Please send me your catalog by return mail.

Yours very truly,

JOE THOMPSON.

McKinney, Texas.

Gentlemen—Please give me your prices on seed corn. We have handled your seed for the past two years and planted it on our own farm, and have obtained splendid results. Give us best dealer's prices.

Yours truly,

N. C. LOWELL.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 21, 1918.

Gentlemen—Please send me copy of your 1918 catalog. I have planted your Reid's Yellow Dent corn here for the past four years, and have never found anything that has given as good results. My seed has become mixed with other varieties, and will want new seed this year. I could buy seed here cheaper, but prefer sending direct to you for my seed, as I always get much better results from your seed than from seed purchased from our local dealers.

Very truly yours, HENRY S. SILAS.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 17, 1919.

Gentlemen—I have had such wonderful success from the seed corn that I bought from you last year, I feel confident my neighbors will want a lot of seed corn this year, and if you can supply us, will be glad to hear from you. Give me your best wholesale prices in quantity lots.

Truly yours,

BEN L. BOWER.

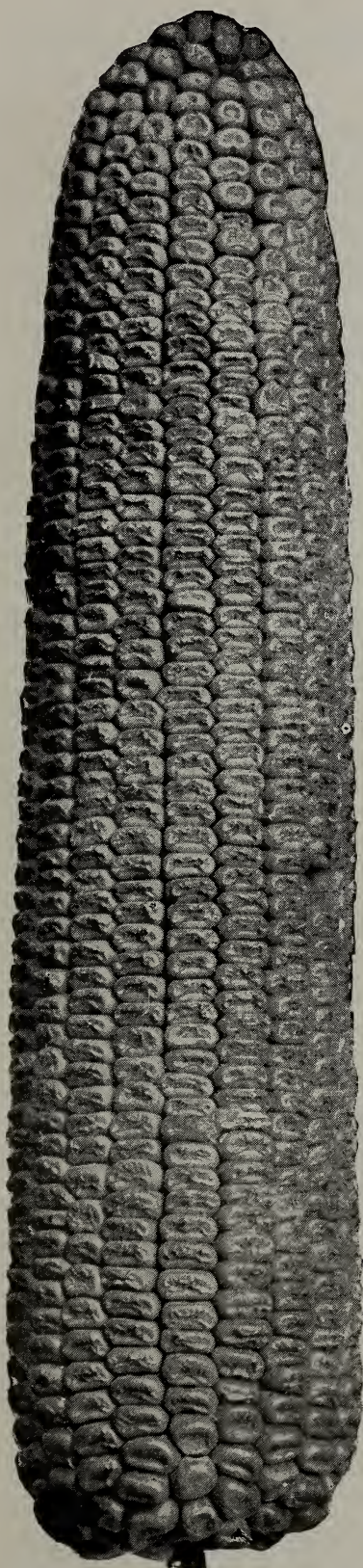
Lebanon, Tenn.

F. C. Chelf, Seed Grower, Harrodsburg, Ky.:

Dear Sir—The Reid's Yellow Dent Seed Corn you sent me is so satisfactory that I am encouraged to send you an order for some of your Chelf's Grandpa's Pride Big White. Kindly advise me how you are fixed, and if you can make prompt shipments.

Very truly,

JIM WILKERSON



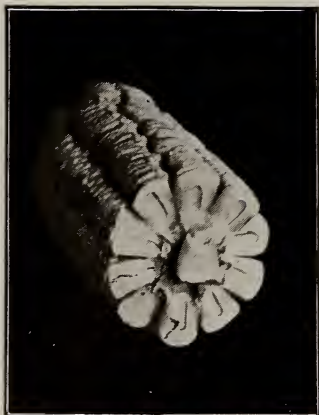
Boone County White



Is a highly bred variety of white corn of extra large size, containing a high percentage of oil. It is a splendid yielder. In Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri it is a great favorite. The ears run from 8 to 11 inches long, a good many 12 inches; $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, containing 16 to 24 rows, weighing from 12 to 18 ounces. The cob is medium large and white in color. The ears are quite uniform in size and appearance. This variety grows a large stalk from 10 to 12 feet high with an abundance of foliage, and matures in about 120 days. Our seed stock of this has grown from pure, inherited stock and can be relied upon to give the best possible results that can be obtained from this variety.

Prices: By mail, postpaid: 1 lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 70c; 7 lbs. (enough to plant one acre), \$1.75. By freight or express, at purchaser's expense: One peck, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel and bushel prices, see pink shee.

Hickory King



Is a white variety of field corn, which I have given a thorough trial in the past twelve years and find it to be one of the best varieties, but not quite so early as Chelf's White field corn, coming in from 10 to 20 days later. It has the largest grains with smallest cob, of any other corn in existence. The grains are so large and cob so extremely small that when the ear is broken in two parts a single grain will cover completely the cob section. This corn is of vigorous habit, and is a splendid and sure cropper, often yielding two or more ears to the stalk, and is especially well suited to light or thin soil. This corn grows vigorously from start to finish, maturing in from 100 to 110 days, heavy and sturdy, with broad, heavy blades, which help to protect and maintain the heavy crop which it grows. The roots are very heavy and run deep into the ground, thus making it one of the greatest drought resisters in existence; also a splendid fodder corn. Ears running nine to ten inches long, with eight to ten rows of very large, deep, solidly set grains on a small, white cob. Ears grow from four to four and one-half feet from the ground, seventy pounds in the ear and will make sixty-three shelled, on account of the solidity of its grains and of its

extremely small cob. Try part of your crop this year with Hickory King.

Prices: By mail, postpaid: 1 lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 70c; 7 lbs. (enough to plant one acre), \$1.25. For bushel prices see pink discount sheet.

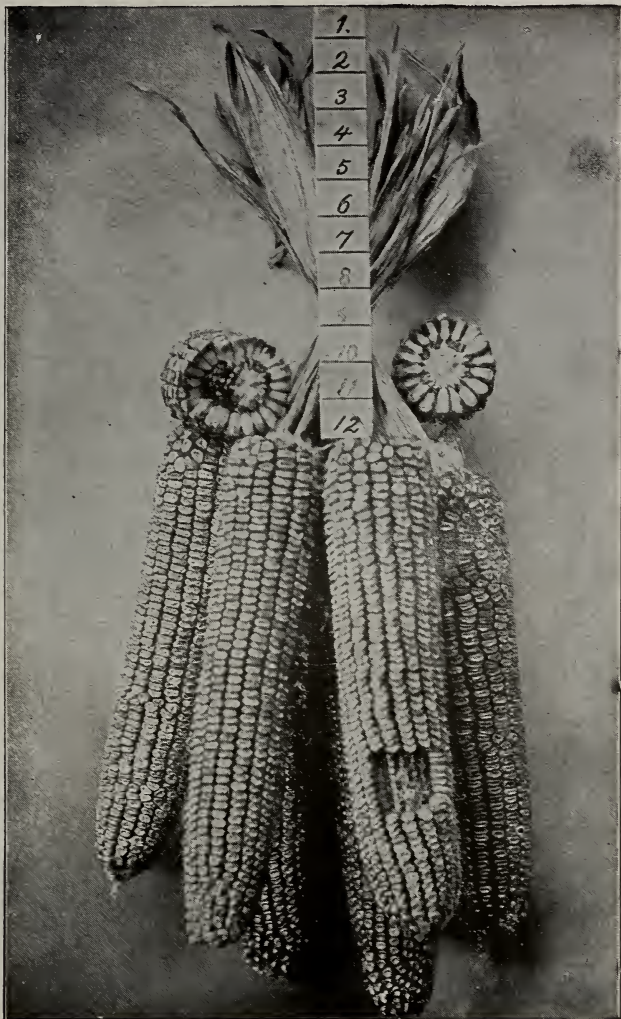
Chelf's Improved Leaming

The Leaming has been a popular variety of corn for a long time. We have been breeding and selecting it for several years with a view to getting a bigger and longer ear, and wider, heavier grains, till the strain I am now prepared to offer is the best Leaming I have ever seen and far ahead of the old type we started with. The most striking characteristic of it is the deep orange color and the deep, beautifully formed grains.

It has a very small deep-red cob and 16 to 20 rows of almost perfectly shaped grains. The photo alongside shows a typical ear. Looks good, doesn't it? It is a sturdy grower.

Description: It grows from eight to twelve feet in height, depending on the ground, hill or bottom land. The ears are uniform and of good size, and set from about three and one-half to four and one-half feet from the ground, husks easily. Ears are solid, surface quite smooth for dent corn. We recommend it to the farmers and feeders as a most excellent variety.

Prices: By mail, postpaid: 1 lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 70c; 7 lbs. (enough to plant one acre), \$1.25. By freight or express at purchaser's expense, peck, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel and bushel prices, see discount, pink sheet.



Seed Oats

Don't start wrong this spring when you purchase your seed oats, but plant my Big White Northern Spring oats and you will not go wrong.

Our advice to the southern farmers is to sow plenty of oats and to sow the best seed and varieties possible. That means my Big White Northern Grown Oats.

Among the most practical crops that can be profitably and successfully grown in the South is oats, and there is no other crop that can take its place.

The important thing is strong inherent qualities and pure varieties. The climate and soil of the South are remarkably good for oats, and with the right varieties it is easy to grow 75 to 90 bushels per acre.

Prices subject to market changes. See pink sheet for latest prices.

Haskell, Texas.

Gentlemen: The seed I got from you in the spring was fine. I will send for more soon.

FRED BROWN.

Illustration shows Bundle of Oats—Chelf's White Northern—and About a Million Dollars' Worth of Oats.



Chelf's Winter Turf Oats.

My **Big White Northern Spring Oats** are the hardest, best, most certain and heaviest yielding of all we have tried, and we have made the improvement and importation seed oats a leading specialty for the past ten years, and have tried out many varieties, and among all we found just what we were looking for in our **Big White Northern 100-bushel oats**—the hardest and best oats in existence.

Our **White Spring Oats** always give a big yield—not a baby yield, but a big giant crop.

In hardiness, vigor, resisting rust, smut, blight, etc., there is none that will equal it.

F. C. Chelf, Seed Grower,
Harrodsburg, Ky.

Gentlemen: The Northern 100-Bushel Oats is all you recommend them to be—iron clad. My crop made seventy-eight bushels per acre the past season and ripened two weeks ahead of earliest varieties in this vicinity. Yours very truly,

Don't hesitate to order enough of our Northern White Spring Oats to sow every acre of your ground. It will please you and give you a big crop when other strains make but half the yield.

Chelf's White Northern Spring Oats would not be satisfied if it yielded less than 75 bushels per acre, and it often makes 90 bushels.

WINTER TURF OATS—The best and hardest of oats. They yield ordinarily 40 to 60 bushels per acre, but under favorable conditions yields of over 100 bushels to the acre have been reported.

Prices: per bushel, see pink sheet.

Atlanta, Ga.

J. S. SAMUAL.

COW PEAS

Make Poor Land Rich. Make Good Land More Productive. Also Make a Splendid and Nutritious Green Forage or Hay Crop.

It used to be said, "Red Clover for the North, Alfalfa for the West, Cow Peas for the South." In the past few years the Cow Pea has proven its value away beyond the South. It is now being grown as far north as Minnesota, invading the Red Clover and Alfalfa sections of the country and proving of greater value under certain conditions owing to its quickly making a crop for forage or for green manuring. It is an extremely variable plant which accounts for its adapting itself to Northern and Western conditions when originally considered of value only in the South, some varieties maturing seed in sixty days, others growing until killed by frost. Some are of bushy growth, while others are trailers or climbers. The seed varies to a remarkable degree in size, shape and color. This accounts for so many new varieties being introduced in different localities, whereas there are comparatively few distinct varieties. The plant being modified by cultivation, soil, time of sowing and locality in which it is grown. We list "Whip-poor-Will," "Black," "Clay," "New Era," and "Black-Eye." These are the varieties most generally planted and adapted to a wide range of country.

Cow Peas will make a good growth under very unfavorable conditions and on poor soil, however, as their merit as a soil improver lies in their ability to gather nitrogen, it stands to reason that the greatest benefit will be derived where the soil is put in good condition and fertile. Applications of lime to the soil are very beneficial also. The seed may be sown any time in the spring when it has become warm enough to plant Beans and from that on to within about two months of frost time. It is well to remember the plant develops best in warm weather. Seed may be sown broadcast or with a wheat drill, using $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre.

The crop should be used for hay when the earliest pods are beginning to ripen. The hay cures slowly and is subject to heating like clover.



SAMPLES OF SEED

Upon application I shall be glad to forward samples to prospective customers of the various varieties I can furnish. I feel sure that once a cow pea customer of mine you will remain with me always, because my prices are reasonable and my seed first-class. I confidently believe that on account of the crop being short this year, as sowing season advances prices will be much higher, and I advise parties who contemplate planting peas in May and June to buy them now and save money.

The demand is already heavy. If you wish to buy now, send money to cover stock wanted and we will hold until you want to use the seed, or notify us when to make shipment.

EARLY BLACK. Matures quickly, best variety for the extreme northern sections of the country.

WHIPPOORWILL. An early variety, tall, upright, medium yield of vines, large yield of peas, for which they are particularly grown. Highly recommended for "hogging down."

CLAY. The leading variety in the South. Large yield of vines and peas, but requires longer season to mature than the former-named varieties.

NEW ERA. Seed small, dun colored; earlier than Whippoorwill, but more trailing in habit. A great favorite in many places.

MIXED COW PEAS. These are splendidly adapted for those who merely wish same for feeding purposes, and being mixed, we are able to offer them at a lower price.

Will quote prices on application.

MAMMOTH SOY OR SOJA BEAN—A great drought-resisting crop, producing immense quantities of nutritious feed, besides being an excellent soil improver. Soy beans have been grown successfully in all sections of the country, and by many farmers preferred to cow peas both for their large yield of beans and the fact that they are easier to gather. Soy Beans maintain an upright habit of growth, while most Cow Peas make a tangled growth, difficult to harvest. Soy Beans can be planted both earlier and later than Cow Peas, as they stand more cold, furnishing 4 to 6 weeks earlier and later feed. In wet seasons Cow Peas make almost all vines and few peas, while Soy Beans are more reliable under all circumstances.

Quantities to the Acre. Drill or broadcast $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre.

Buy now and save money. Owing to the cold rains and early frost, the crop is very short. Be prepared against high prices. Write for quotations.

SOY BEANS ARE A VALUABLE CROP FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS

1. They are more resistant to heat and drought than Clovers and Alfalfa.
2. They rank with linseed and cottonseed meals as a concentrated feed for cattle, sheep and swine.
3. The hay is about equal to Alfalfa in feeding value.
4. They gather nitrogen from the air and store it in their roots, thus improving the soil on which they grow.

We also carry limited stock of Extra Early Brown and Black Soy Beans. Prices on request.

Grass and Clover Seed

Weedless seed is what we are trying for and I believe I can furnish you as pure seed as anyone. The prices of grass and other field seeds are constantly changing, and the field seed we offer are of the highest grade and always reliable. We do not try to compete in prices with firms who sell cheap, unreliable seeds. When you get ready to buy write for best lowest prices and they will be cheerfully given. Now listen! And the seed that you get from me will not be third or fourth class. Shippers, butchers, common to fair, good to choice or canners.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. The most popular of all grasses, both for lawns and permanent pastures. It succeeds well on most all upland soils in the Central and Northern states. It grows slowly at first, making a thick, compact turf. If a quick pasture is desired, it is well to mix it with orchard grass, red top or timothy. It requires about two or three bushels to seed an acre and can be sown in spring or fall.

Prices: by mail, postpaid: 1 lb., 30c. Bushel prices, see discount, pink sheet.



Harvesting Alfalfa.

Chelf's Pure Bred Alfalfa Seed

Has proven one of the most valuable grass crops of the farm, and if once understood is a very easy crop to grow. However, a great deal of care should be taken in preparing the ground and seeding of this crop. Our Alfalfa seeds are strictly first class in every respect. This was the second of four cuttings that average over two tons to the acre each time, or over eight tons for the season. Similar results may be had anywhere in the Central Corn Belt. No farmer should be without a field of Alfalfa. August and September are the best times to sow Alfalfa as foxtail and other weeds will not interfere with its growth. Be sure to prepare your ground early after harvest and get it well settled. Sow broadcast and harrow once. Sow from 18 to 20 pounds per acre. You can also sow Alfalfa in the spring but would not want to sow too early. We have good stock which we can furnish you at wholesale prices, and can ship it promptly. For prices, see discount, pink sheet.

RED TOP OR HERD GRASS. A very valuable grass for the farm with low, moist soil. However, they thrive well on upland. It is one of the finest grasses for hillsides or land likely to wash.

For Prices see discount, pink sheet.

ORCHARD GRASS. Is a very fast hay-producing grass. Is very vigorous, often growing five feet high and yielding large crops of nutritious hay, if cut while in bloom. It starts very early in the spring and will afford an abundance of excellent pasturage all through the season. It is adapted to most any soil except very low, wet ground. Sow two bushels per acre for pasture and hay. (Standard weight, 14 lbs. per bushel).

Prices: By mail, postpaid: 1 lb., 30c.. Bushel price, see pink sheet.

TIMOTHY. Makes the most nutritious and salable hay of all grasses. It thrives best on low, heavy soil, and will do well on most any fertile land. Good results are obtained if mixed with red top, red clover, alsike, or some other grass maturing at same time. (45 lbs. to bushel).

Prices: See discount, pink sheet.

CRIMSON CLOVER. Makes quick growth of excellent green foliage, and if cut when in bloom will make fine hay. It is mostly planted and turned under as a soil improver, and is one of the best clovers for this purpose. Should be sown in July, August or September. It may be sown to advantage among corn and tobacco at the last cultivation, or after potatoes are dug. Sow 20 pounds to the acre when sown alone, or 10 to 12 pounds per acre and one bushel of winter oats make an excellent combination for hay.

Prices: See discount, pink sheet.

If you want the best Timothy Seed that money will buy, send us your order.

WHEN YOU GET YOUR SEED FROM CHELF YOU KNOW THEY ARE GOOD.



Hay Crops Like This Pay Big Dividends.

Red Clover

The standard soil improved as well as bountiful feed plant, both for pasturage and hay. Can be sown in the spring from February to April 1st; also in the fall months. Sow eight to ten pounds to the acre. We have some extra fine seed this year which we offer you at wholesale prices. For latest prices see discount, pink sheet.

Lebanon, Tenn.

F. C. Chelf, Seed Grower,
Harrodsburg, Ky.

Dear Sir: The clover seed I got from you this spring did well. Have the finest stand you ever saw. When I am in the market for more seed I will remember you.

Yours truly,
JACK BROWN.

Mr. F. C. Chelf, Seed Grower,
Harrodsburg, Ky.

Dear Sir: Just received the clover seed for which I thank you for being so prompt. Mail me prices on Timothy and Kentucky Blue Grass.

H. K. BRAXTON.
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Millet

MILLET. (Tennessee Cultivated). One of the most valuable quick-growing hay crops in

To Insure a Stand of Clover

If you have had difficulty in securing a stand of Clover it is probably due to the soil being sour (acid). This can be remedied by the use of crushed limestone. The Experiment Station recommends two tons to the acre for ordinary Clover, and four tons for Alfalfa.

The soil can be tested for acidity by the use of ordinary litmus paper, procurable at any drug store. Take a handful of moist earth, insert the blue litmus paper; if it turns pink, the soil is acid and needs treatment.

Bokara or Sweet Clover

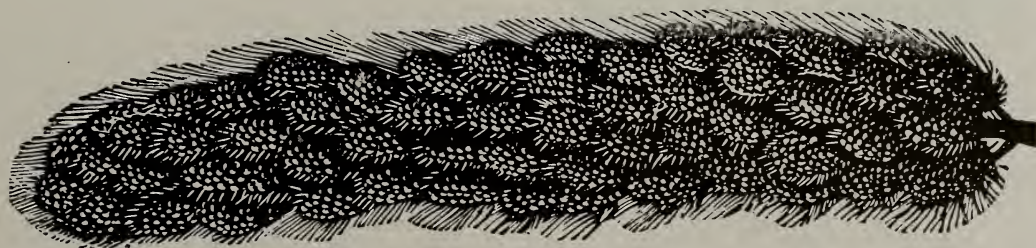
There are three varieties of Sweet Clover that are best known—White Sweet Clover, Biennial (*Melilotus Alba*), Yellow Sweet Clover, Biennial (*Melilotus Officinalis*), and a small Yellow Sweet Clover and Annual (*Melilotus Indica*).

Of these three varieties the White is considered the best in this section. It takes hold quicker, is hardier and makes the best growth.

The Biennial Yellow is used extensively, but not so much as the White.

The Yellow Annual is not so desirable as the other two.

Sweet Clover can be grown in all sections of the United States, and it has been proven that in many sections it is of value as a farm crop. It thrives on poor clay and poor sandy soil, but does best on limestone soil. On poor soils and



cultivation. It can be sown May 1st to the latter part of July and will produce a fine crop in six to eight weeks. If sown thick and cut when in bloom it makes a fine, nutritious hay. Our stock of this seed is extra fine. For prices see discount, pink sheet.

where it is uncommon, the seed should be inoculated at the time of sowing. As the bacteria at the roots of the Sweet Clover can inoculate Alfalfa, it makes it a valuable crop where Alfalfa is to sown later.

Sweet Clover must have a firm, well-pre-

pared seed-bed. It does best after corn on ground that does not need to be plowed, using a disc or spike-tooth harrow to cover the seed. It can be sown either in spring or fall, and does best when sown alone; 20 to 30 pounds of hulled seed, or 30 to 40 pounds of unhulled, are sown to the acre. It is a vigorous grower and soil-improver, especially on poor, wornout land, where an ordinary crop will not grow. As with Alfalfa and Cow Peas, stock may not eat it readily at first; but, from the amount that is being fed in many states, it is apparent that their dislike is overcome. Sweet Clover disappears under ordinary mowings, as it lasts only two years under such conditions, but if left to seed itself, will last ten to fifteen years.

It is best to sow unhulled Sweet Clover, as it helps to inoculate. If you are thinking of sowing some this year get my direct prices to farmers, saving the middleman profit.

See discount, pink sheet.

Sudan Grass



This new grass was said to have been brought to the United States from Egypt in 1909. It was first planted in an experimental way in Texas, then the seed distributed to various experiment stations with remarkably successful results. We grew it on our own farm here the last two years and it is certainly a wonder as a hay producer. Sudan is an annual grass, requiring reseeding every year. It can no more become a pest on your farm than can Sorghum or Cow Peas. Once killing frost comes it is dead, and another seeding is necessary the next year. For hay crop sow Sudan Grass broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. per acre. Sudan will grow from 6 to 7 feet high, furnish-

ing two heavy cuttings, and if the season is favorable, a third one can be obtained. Sudan belongs to the sorghum family; is somewhat similar to Johnson Grass, only more thrifty, growing with small stems and an abundance of broad leaves. Its root system is similar to that of Millet, it being an annual grass, hence it has not the objectionable roots of Johnson Grass. It stools freely and produces the best hay of the Sorghum family. It will yield from 8 to 12 tons of hay per acre. Plant at least a small quantity of Sudan Grass this year as soon as danger from frost is past.

For prices see pink discount sheet.

Cane or Sorghum

For forage sow 50 to 75 popnds to the acre; for Sorghum, drill about 12 to 15 pounds in rows about 3½ feet wide.

AMBER. The earliest variety. Not so heavy in yield as some others. Makes a lighter color syrup. For prices see pink discount sheet.

ORANGE. A little later than Amber; claimed to make a heavier yield of forage. For prices see pink discount sheet.



Sorghum.

RED TOP. This is the best variety of forage on account of its many leaves and heavy, compact heads. Cane very sweet. Syrup a little darker than that of the Amber.

TEXAS RIBBON CANE. A very strong and tall growing variety, noted for the immense quantities of finest syrup which it produces. It has yielded from 300 to 400 gallons of molasses per acre. Plant in rows 3½ feet apart. For prices see pink discount sheet.

HONEY DRIP CANE. This is the largest stocky and vigorous variety, maturing in from 110 to 120 days. It sends up two to four stalks which reaches a height of eight to fourteen feet. The stalks are larger than most varieties and the very best for making molasses. Don't fail to try a small patch this year to this variety. What can you plant your ground to that will make you as much money as Sorghum, when you can get \$2.00 per gallon for all you can make. For prices see pink discount sheet.



A Field of Chelf's Winter Wheat.

Seed Wheat

We sell thousands of bushels of the best and most improved varieties of Seed Wheat every year, and our wheats have attained a very high reputation on account of their cleanliness and

superior quality. We issue in August a descriptive list of Seed Wheat and other seeds for fall sowing, which we will take pleasure in mailing to anyone upon request.

Garden Seeds

Sweet or Sugar Corn

EXTRA EARLY CORN—Sweet or Sugar. Extra early Adams, the earliest of all, bearing small ears close to the ground. Usually profitable and desirable on account of the extreme earliness.

Prices: By mail, postpaid: Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c. Peck and bushel prices, see pink discount sheet.

IMPROVED STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. For many years Stowell's Evergreen corn has been the most prominent main crop variety and is more largely planted than any other, being a general favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use. The grains are deep, exceptionally tender and remain a long time in an edible condition.

Prices: By mail, postpaid: Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c. Peck and bushel prices, see pink discount sheet.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. This variety is often called the "shoe peg" corn, owing to the arrangement of the crowded kernels which are long and very sweet.

Prices: By mail, postpaid: Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 70c. Peck and bushel prices, see pink discount sheet.

CHELF'S EARLY EVERGREEN. An improvement over the Stowell's Evergreen in that it comes ten days earlier and produces almost as large ears. The grains are pure white, very deep and tender and luscious. For second, early or main crop we highly recommend it.

Prices: By mail, postpaid: Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c. Peck and bushel prices, see pink discount sheet.

IMPROVED GOLDEN BANTAM. This handsome new variety is one of the most delicious of all, and generally believed to be richest in flavor. Extremely early, of hardy, vigorous growth, so that it can be planted quite early. The stalks grow only about four feet high, but bear two or three good ears five or six inches long, of handsome golden yellow color. In flavor quite distinct from the white sorts and some have called it sweet as honey.

Prices: By mail, postpaid: Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c. Peck and bushel prices, see pink discount sheet.

I grow a large amount of sweet corn for seed, and I am in a position to make you very favorable prices on large lots. If you want very much seed it will pay you to write for prices.

There are many good varieties of sweet corn and I do not try to list them all, for there is no use growing them all. If you want to make money out of corn, plant extensively early

Chelf's Evergreen or Stowell's Evergreen or some other good large sugar corn and establish a trade on it with a few green-grocers. The customers of this green-grocer would not be satisfied to buy any other corn thereafter. An acre of good sugar corn will produce 750 to 1,000 dozen ears, which sell readily at 20c to 25c per dozen. Every private garden should grow plenty of sweet corn, as if too much for

home consumption is produced, it can be easily sold in the neighborhood at good prices. One pint to 200 hills; six to eight quarts to the acre. Plant for succession every two weeks from April to July. Ready for table in from 75 to 90 days from planting.

Buy your Seed Corn direct from the grower, then you will know where it is grown.

Irish Cobbler Seed Potatoes

THE LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, SMOOTHEST, AND BEST FLAVORED EARLY POTATO IN THE WORLD.



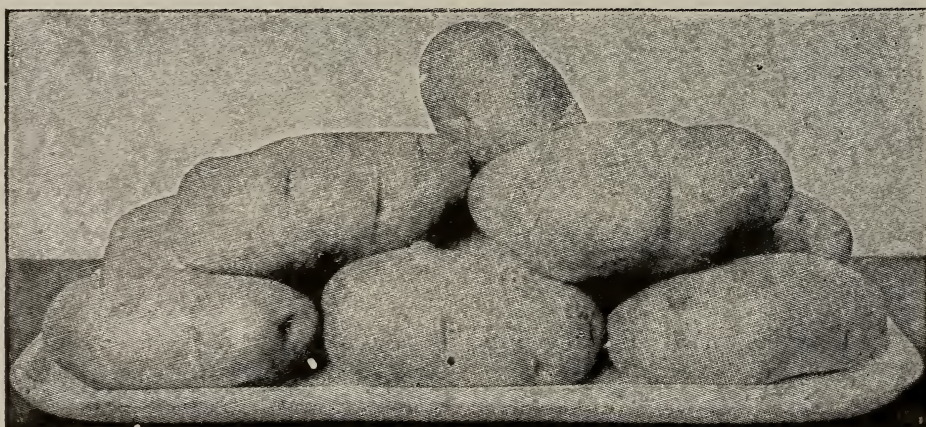
There is money in growing potatoes if you have the right kind of seed, and I believe it is the most profitable farming you can do. I tell you potatoes sure do grow here in Central Kentucky; you can almost hear them say: "Move over, you are crowding me," and if you want the very best of seed potatoes, I would like to furnish you what you want. I have potatoes on the market here every year before anyone, and I have been getting from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per bushel for my first digging. What can you put into the ground that will make you more money than growing potatoes?

In order to secure the best possible yields, combined with the best quality, there is no

crop grown where a change in seed is so essential as in seed potatoes. If our selected Kentucky grown are planted, 300 to 400 bushels can be as easily grown per acre, as 50 to 100 bushels scrub stock.

To grow a big, fine crop will not cost any more than to grow a crop of small potatoes which are hardly marketable at any price. Our Kentucky grown seed potatoes insure a vigorous growth, an early maturing and the largest crops and quality and flavored potatoes in the world.

We have hundreds of customers who buy ten to twenty barrels a year for their planting purposes, because it more than doubly pays them.



Early Rose.

"FROM US DIRECT TO YOU"

ORDER SHEET

F. C. CHELF, SEED GROWER

Wholesale Dealer in and Shipper of

PURE FARM SEEDS

F. C. Chelf, Seed Grower, Harrodsburg, Ky.,

Dear Sir: Enclosed find \$..... for which send me the following seed on terms and conditions as stated in your latest catalog.

Date _____

(If Ladies, state whether
Miss or Mrs.)

AMOUNT
ENCLOSED

Your Name

Post Office R. F. D.

Shipping Depot Railroad

M. O.

County State

Check

Send the Order by on or about

Cash

(State here whether to send by Freight, Express or Mail, and route to ship
by, if any special route is wanted)

Stamps

[illegible]

ORDER FOR PURE BRED
SEED

From _____

Town _____

R. D. No. _____ State _____

F. C. CHELF, Seed Grower

Harrodsburg,

Kentucky

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FROM US DIRECT TO YOU

Pink Sheet Price List January 1st, 1920.

F. C. CHELF, Seed Grower,

Wholesale Dealer in and Shipper of

Pure Farm Seeds,

Harrodsburg, Ky.

NOTICE.—All quotations are made for immediate acceptance, and subject to stocks being unsold.

POSTAGE ON SEED.—Packets, Ounces, One-Quarter and One-Half Pounds and Pounds are mailed free at prices quoted. Single packages over pound at purchaser's expense. Express on seeds 25 per cent less than general merchandise rates.

NON-WARRANTY.—While we exercise the greatest care to have all Seeds, Pure and Reliable, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to quality, description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be at once returned.

F. C. CHELF.

| Page | | Per Peck | Per ½ Bu. | Per 1 to 4 Bu. | Per 5 to 10 Bu | 10 bu. and over |
|-------|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 2- 3 | Chelf's White Dent | \$1.50 | \$2.65 | \$5.00 | \$4.85 | \$4.75 |
| 4 | Johnson County White Dent | 1.40 | 2.50 | 4.75 | 4.65 | 4.50 |
| 4- 5 | Chelf's Yellow Dent | 1.50 | 2.65 | 5.00 | 4.85 | 4.75 |
| 7- 8 | Grandpa's Pride Big White | 1.60 | 3.00 | 5.50 | 5.25 | 5.00 |
| 9 | Reid's Yellow Dent | 1.40 | 2.50 | 4.75 | 4.65 | 4.50 |
| 10 | Boone County White Dent | 1.40 | 2.50 | 4.75 | 4.65 | 4.50 |
| 10 | Hickory King | 1.40 | 2.50 | 4.75 | 4.65 | 4.50 |
| 11 | Chelf's Yellow Leaming | 1.40 | 2.50 | 4.75 | 4.65 | 4.50 |
| 11-12 | Chelf's White Spring Oats | Per bu. | | 1.25 | | |
| 12 | Winter Turf Oats | Per bu. | | 1.65 | | |
| 12-13 | Write for special prices. | | | | | |
| 13. | Write for special prices. | | | | | |

GRASS AND CLOVER SEED.

| | | Per bu. | Per 100 lbs. |
|--|--|------------|-----------------|
| 13 | Kentucky Blue Grass | \$ 4.20 | |
| 14 | Alfalfa (Best) | 25.00 | |
| 14 | Red Top or Heards Grass | | \$24.00 |
| 14 | Timothy (Best) | 6.75 | |
| 14 | Crimson Clover (Best) | 12.50 | |
| 14 | Orchard Grass (Best) | 4.50 | |
| 15 | Red Clover (Best) | 32.25 | |
| 15-16 | White Sweet Clover, Unhulled (by. 30 lbs.) | 7.30 | 26.00 |
| 15-16 | White Sweet Clover, Hulled (bu. 60 lbs.) | 21.00 | 35.00 |
| 15 | Millet (Tennessee Golden) | 3.50 | |
| 16 | Sudan Grass, 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs. at 20c | | 18.50 |
| Cotton Sacks for Clover and Grass Seed extra at cost—60c each. Sacks for Soy Beans and Cow Peas free with order. | | | |

CANE OR SORGHUM.

| | | Lb. | Peck | Bu. |
|----|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 16 | Amber | \$.25 | \$.85 | \$3.00 |
| 16 | Orange | .25 | .85 | 3.00 |

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------|-----|-----|------|
| 16 | Red Top | .25 | .85 | 3.00 |
| 16 | Texas Ribbon | .25 | .90 | 3.50 |
| 16 | Honey Drip | .25 | .85 | 3.00 |
| 17 | Seed Wheat | | | |

GARDEN SEED.

| | 1 lb. | 5 lbs. | 25 lbs. | 100 lbs. |
|---|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| 17 Extra Early Adams Corn | \$.20 | \$.50 | \$2.50 | \$ 8.50 |
| 17 Early Adams Corn | .20 | .50 | 2.50 | 8.50 |
| 17 Imp. Stowell Ever Green Sweet Corn | .20 | .75 | 3.00 | |
| 17 Country Gentleman—Sold out. | | | | |
| 17 Chelf's Evergreen Sweet Corn | .25 | .75 | 3.00 | |
| 17 Imp. Golden Bantam | .20 | .75 | 3.00 | |

SEED POTATOES.

| | |
|-------|----------------|
| 18-19 | Irish Cobblers |
| 18-19 | Early Rose |
| 19 | Early Ohio |
| 19 | Bliss Triumph |
| 19 | Carman, No. 3 |

MUSKMELON.

| | Oz. | ¼ lb. | 1 lb. | 5 lbs. |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 19 Chelf's Rocky Ford Pink Meat | \$.15 | \$.35 | \$1.50 | \$4.00 |
| 10 Osage | .15 | .35 | 1.40 | 4.00 |
| 19 Texas Cannon Ball | .15 | .35 | 1.40 | 4.00 |
| 19 Tip-Top | .15 | .40 | 1.50 | 4.75 |
| 20 Chelf's Imp. Gem Cantaloupe | .15 | .60 | 2.00 | 6.50 |
| 20 Honey Dew | .20 | .75 | 2.50 | 10.00 |

WATERMELON.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 20 'Tom Watson | \$.15 | \$.25 | \$.90 | \$3.25 |
| 20 Georgia Rattlesnake | .15 | .25 | .90 | 3.25 |
| 21 Halbert's Honey | .15 | .25 | .85 | 3.50 |
| 21 Kleckley Sweet | .15 | .25 | .85 | 3.50 |
| 21 Florida Favorite | .15 | .25 | .80 | 3.25 |

BUSH BEANS.

| | 5 lbs. | 25 lbs. | 100 lbs. |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| 21 Tennessee Green Pod | \$1.00 | \$5.00 | \$19.00 |
| 21 Imp. Red Valentine | .90 | 4.50 | 18.00 |
| 21 New Stringless | | | |
| 21 Black Valentine | | | |
| 21-22 Burpee's Stringless | .90 | 4.50 | 18.00 |
| 22 Early Yellow Six Weeks | 1.00 | 5.00 | 19.00 |
| 22 Dwarf Horticultural | .90 | 4.50 | 18.00 |
| 22 Henderson Bush Lima | 1.00 | 5.00 | 19.00 |

POLE BEANS.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|------|-------|
| 22 Kentucky Wonder | .90 | 4.50 | 18.00 |
| 22 Horticultural Pole (Sold out) | | | |
| 22 Cut Short or Cornfield (Sold out) | | | |

PEAS.

| | 5 lbs. | 25 lbs. | 100 lbs. |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| 23 Early Alaska | \$.90 | \$4.00 | \$15.00 |
| 25 First and Best | 1.00 | 4.50 | 16.00 |
| 23 Telephone | 1.00 | 4.50 | 16.00 |

CABBAGE SEED.

| | Oz. | ¼ lb. | Lb. | 10 lbs., per lb. & over |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------|
| 23-24 All Season | \$.25 | \$.75 | \$2.25 | \$2.00 |
| 21 Early Jersey Wakefield | .25 | .75 | 2.25 | 2.00 |
| 24 Charleston Wakefield | .25 | .75 | 2.25 | 2.00 |
| 24 Early Spring | .25 | .75 | 2.25 | 2.00 |

| | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|------|------|
| 24 | Chelf's Louisville Drumhead | .25 | .75 | 2.25 | 2.00 |
| 25 | Early Flat Dutch | .25 | .75 | 2.00 | 1.75 |
| 25 | Succession | .20 | .75 | 2.00 | 1.75 |
| 25 | Prize Head Flat Dutch | .25 | .75 | 2.25 | 2.00 |
| 25 | All Head Early | .25 | .75 | 2.25 | 2.00 |
| 25 | Early Summer | .25 | .75 | 2.25 | 2.00 |

TOMATO SEED.

| | | Oz. | $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. | Lb. |
|-----------|---|--------|-------------------|------|
| 25-26 | Chelf's Kentucky Belle, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c | \$1.00 | \$ | \$ |
| 26 | Matchless | .20 | .60 | 2.00 |
| Ponderosa | | .40 | 1.25 | 4.50 |
| 26 | Perfection | .20 | .60 | 2.00 |
| 26-27 | Livingston Beauty | .20 | .75 | 2.75 |
| 26 | Stone | .20 | .60 | 2.00 |
| 27 | Truckers' Favorite | .20 | .60 | 2.00 |
| 27 | Acme | .20 | .60 | 2.25 |
| 27 | Sparks' Earliana | .25 | .70 | 2.50 |

LETTUCE.

| | | Oz. | $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. | Lb. |
|----|-----------------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| 27 | Chelf's Big Boston | \$.15 | \$.30 | \$.90 |
| 27 | Early Curled Simpson | .15 | .30 | .90 |
| 27 | Early Curled Silesian | .15 | .30 | .90 |

OKRA.

| | | Oz. | $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. | Lb. |
|----|---------------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| 27 | White Velvet | | .20 | .50 |
| 27 | Perkins Mammoth Pod | | .20 | .50 |

CUCUMBER.

| | | Oz. | $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. | Lb. |
|----|---------------------------|-----|-------------------|------|
| 28 | Imp. Long Green | | .25 | .90 |
| 28 | Chelf's White Spine | | .25 | .90 |
| 28 | Davis Perfection | | .25 | .90 |
| 28 | Gherkin or Burr | | .30 | 1.00 |

RADISHES.

| | | Oz. | $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. | Lb. |
|----|---------------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| 28 | French Breakfast | .15 | .30 | .75 |
| 28 | Bright Long Scarlet | .15 | .30 | .75 |
| 28 | White Icicle | .15 | .30 | .85 |

MUSTARD.

| | | Oz. | $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. | Lb. |
|----|-----------------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| 28 | Southern Giant Curled | | .30 | .85 |

SQUASH.

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|--|-----|------|
| 29 | Early White Bush | | .25 | .90 |
| 29 | The Genuine Hubbard | | .35 | 1.25 |
| 29 | Golden Striped Crockneck | | .35 | 1.25 |
| 29 | Mammoth White (Sold out) | | | |

PUMPKIN.

| | | Oz. | $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. | Lb. |
|----|------------------------|-----|-------------------|------|
| 29 | Kentucky Field | | .20 | .50 |
| 29 | Large Cheese | | .20 | .50 |
| 29 | Kentucky Mammoth | | .30 | 1.00 |

SALSIFY.

| | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|--|-----|------|
| 29 | Mammoth Sandwich Island | | .65 | 2.20 |
|----|-------------------------------|--|-----|------|

PARSNIPS.

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------|-----|-----|------|
| 29 | Hollow Crown | .15 | .35 | 1.10 |
|----|--------------------|-----|-----|------|

PEPPER.

| | | Oz. | $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. | Lb. |
|----|--------------------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| 29 | Chinese Giant | .50 | 1.50 | |
| 29 | Ruby King | .40 | 1.25 | |
| 29 | Large Bell or Bull Moose | .40 | 1.25 | |
| 29 | Long Red Cayenne | .40 | 1.25 | |

ONION SEED.

| | Oz. | ¼ lb. | Lb. |
|--------------------------------------|---------|----------------|--------|
| 30 Chelf's Yellow Globe Danver | .15 | .50 | 1.40 |
| 30 White Silver Skin | .20 | .60 | 1.60 |
| 30 Ohio Yellow Globe | .20 | .60 | 1.50 |
| 30 Large Red Wetherford | .15 | .50 | 1.50 |
| 30 White Bermuda | .15 | .50 | 2.00 |
| 30 Red Bermuda | .15 | .50 | 1.65 |
| 31 Yellow Globe Onion Sets | 8 lbs., | \$1.00; 1 bu., | \$3.50 |
| 31 White Silverskin | 8 lbs., | \$1.25; 1 bu., | \$3.75 |
| 31 Potato Sets (Sold out) | | | |

BEEF SEED.

| | Oz. | ¼ lb. | Lb. |
|-------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|
| 31 Extra Early Dark Red | .10 | .30 | .75 |
| 31 Detroit Dark Red | .10 | .30 | .75 |
| 32 Early Eclipse | .10 | .30 | .75 |
| 32 Early Egyptian | .10 | .30 | .90 |

EGG PLANT.

| | Oz. | ¼ lb. | Lb. |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------|------|
| 32 Early Black Beauty | .40 | 1.65 | 5.00 |
| 32 Imp. Spineless | .40 | 1.40 | 4.75 |

TURNIPS.

| | Oz. | ¼ lb. | Lb. |
|---------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|
| 32 Purple Top White Globe | .15 | .25 | .90 |
| 33 Purple Top Strap Leaf | .15 | .25 | .90 |

RUTA BAGA.

| | Oz. | ¼ lb. | Lb. |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-------|------|
| 33 Seven Top | .10 | .25 | .60 |
| 33 Imp. American Purple Top | .15 | .40 | 1.00 |

SPINACH.

| | Oz. | ¼ lb. | Lb. |
|--------------------|-----|-------|------|
| 33 Bloomdale | .10 | .30 | 1.00 |

KALE.

| | Oz. | ¼ lb. | Lb. |
|------------------------------------|-----|-------|------|
| 33 Dwarf Green Curled Scotch | .20 | .40 | 1.00 |

CARROT.

| | Oz. | ¼ lb. | Lb. |
|---------------------------|-----|-------|-----|
| 33 Imp. Long Orange | .15 | .25 | .75 |

ASPARAGUS.

| | Oz. | ¼ lb. | Lb. |
|---------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|
| 33 Columbia Mammoth White | .10 | .20 | .60 |

CELERY.

| | Oz. | ¼ lb. | Lb. |
|--------------------------------|-----|-------|------|
| 33 Golden Self-Blanching | .20 | 1.25 | 4.00 |

TOBACCO SEED.

| | | Lb. |
|-----------------------|--|--------|
| 34 White Burley | | \$3.50 |
| 34 Red Burley | | 3.50 |

FLOWER SEED.

| | Oz. |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| 34 Asters, Queen of the Market | \$.35 |
| 34 Single Asters (Mixed) | .35 |
| 34 Zinnia, 3 pkts., 25c. | |
| 34 Sweet Peas (Spencer Mixed) | .25 |

Owing to unusual conditions of the country all seeds are liable to advance and prices change. We advise our customers to send their orders in as quick as possible.

F. C. CHELF, SEED GROWER,
Harrodsburg, Ky.

Think of 200, 300, 400, and even 500 bushels per acre, and then compare it with the average yield of potatoes from home-grown sorts.

IRISH COBBLER is indeed the most handsome potato ever discovered. Just the right shape; in fact, it is the ideal of all varieties. It is without question the earliest potato, the best potato of the age. It is ahead of earliest in quality and yield.

We will say right here it will yield you more big potatoes by far on the same amount of ground than any other sort ever discovered. My plea with you is to plant freely of this splendid potato. You will find it the most profitable potato you ever planted. I know you will thank us and become as enthusiastic as we when you once see the fine potatoes and enormous yield it produces. We know we will be unable to supply the enormous demand there will be for this new potato the coming season.

If you are not ready to plant now, send money to cover stock wanted and we will hold until you want to use the seed or notify us

when to make shipment. When you get ready to order, ask for current prices.

EARLY ROSE. This old-time variety is still very popular. It is a long potato and pink in color at the butt end, growing to a good size. Yields well, and is of fine quality. Prices on application.

EARLY OHIO. A standard early potato and a good one. (Does well in all soils; is very early, oval in shape, and shallow eyes). It is a splendid keeper and is very largely planted in the South for shipping to northern markets. Write for current prices.

BLISS TRIUMPH. Triumph is about a week earlier than the Ohio; round, with square ends. Skin red and flesh pure white and fine. A good yielder of medium-sized potatoes. Write for current prices.

CARMAN No. 3. There is no better late or main crop variety than this. It is large, round, slightly flattened, has white skin with shallow eyes and is a heavy yielder. The quality is extra fine. Write for current prices.

Muskmelons



Tip-Top.

I take pride in my Muskmelon seed, and I do not believe there is any seed man who can furnish better seed or who does furnish better seed than I do. Some I grow myself, and the Rocky Ford type I have grown by specialists in Colorado.

TIP-TOP. This is one of the most popular of all large-growing melons, and especially preferred by gardeners or private gardeners where the soil is very rich. The outer rind is smooth, of whitish green color, flesh salmon, very thick, and exceedingly sweet and of good flavor and a splendid market sort. All that is good you will find in Tip-Top. They sold here on the market all summer at 25c and 30c apiece. You can get from 150 to 200 dollars per acre from melons like this.

Prices: By mail, postpaid: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50; 2 lbs. and over at \$1.25 per lb.

CHELF'S ROCKY FORD, PINK MEAT. The Pink Meat Rocky Ford Cantaloupe has become very popular in the last two or three years. It is quite similar in appearance to an Eden Gem type of Rocky Ford, but the flesh is pink. Its shipping qualities are excellent, quality all that can be desired, and we believe is destined to be very popular. We offer for the first time this year.

Prices: By mail, postpaid: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.50; 2 lbs. and over at \$1.25 per lb.

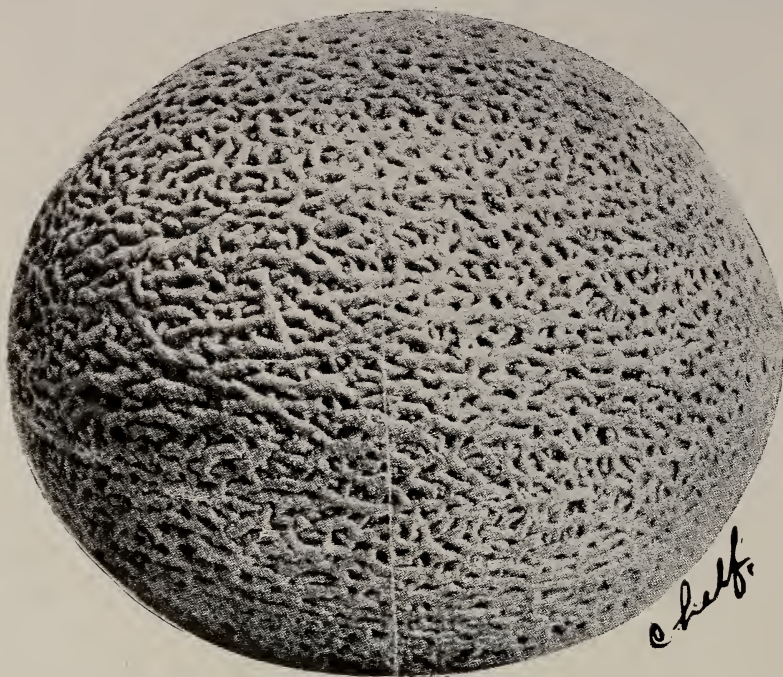
OSAGE MUSKMELON. We have a most excellent strain of this popular variety. A field of our strain of Osage is a sign well worth the time and expense of anyone to see. This has been one of the most popular varieties for certain sections, and while it has been on the market a great many years, it still retains its popularity. The melon as selected today differs from the original type in having more netting, very prolific, fair size, egg-shaped fruit, slightly silver netting, thick orange flesh, fine grains and of spicy flavor. One of the best medium sized melons for home-grown and market gardeners' use.

Prices: By mail, postpaid: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.40; 2 lbs. and over at \$1.25 per lb.

TEXAS CANNON BALL. This melon should be more universally grown as it has considerable merit. It is slightly larger than the Rocky Ford cantaloupe. It is perfectly round, heavily netted, with no ribs, and has the thickest flesh of any melon grown. Flesh is green in color and of good flavor. It has never been used as a shipping melon to any extent, yet the rind is tough and is a good keeper. It should become more popular as it becomes better known, and we believe it has quite a future. Our strain is an excellent one, and we would advise a trial at least.

Prices: By mail, postpaid: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.40; 2 lbs. and over at \$1.25 per lb.

Chelf's Improved Gem Cantaloupe



Chelf's Improved Gem Cataloupe.

This is a cantaloupe of special merit and an exceptionally fine melon of the Rocky Ford type. It is larger, a more vigorous grower and about two weeks earlier than other melons. When vines of some varieties are entirely killed by rust and blight within two weeks after the shipping season, Gem vines are green and continue to blossom and set fruit until frost. The flesh is green, very deep and of a rich flavor. Our gardeners here prefer this melon to any other variety. It produces an exceptionally large crop and is a very profitable melon for market gardeners or large hotel trade. Owing to a limited quantity of the stock we have this season we can only fill orders as long as it lasts.

Packet, 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

HONEY DEW. The original seed of this new melon was secured from a melon shipped from Africa to New York City. This seed was planted at Rocky Ford, Colorado, and crossed with genuine, original "Rocky Ford" cantaloupe by polenization. The following season this hybrid seed was again crossed with the Improved Hybrid Cassaba. Seed enough was obtained from this cross to plant one and one-half acres in 1915, from which three cars, aggregating 1175 crates, were produced. Is as sweet as honey and has the mingling of several flavors: pineapple, banana and vanilla predominating. The average size of the melon is six inches in diameter and seven to eight inches in length;

weighs five to six pounds. The skin is smooth with an occasional net, it is a creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is an emerald green, very thick, melting, and fine grained; can be eaten to the extreme rind. The seed cavity is very small, the rind impervious to water, the melon does not shrink in weight, is not easily bruised and is a splendid shipper. It matures about ten days later than the Rocky Ford strains and is very prolific. The melon slips from the vine when ripe and will keep for several weeks; the late maturing ones may be kept until Christmas.

Prices, postpaid: Pkt., 15; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Watermelons

Best Standard Varieties Grown Strictly and Saved from Crops Grown Exclusively for Seed—All Seed Taken From Selected Melons Only—No Melon Sold or Shipped From Our Crop.

TOM WATSON. A large, long, green melon, similar in shape to the Kleckley Sweet. Owing to its color, size and shape it is the best selling



Tom Watson.

melon on the market. If you grow the Watson melon you have something that sells on sight in all the markets at a good price.

Prices: By mail, postpaid: Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c; 2 lbs. and over at 80c per lb.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE. Fruit oblong, of light green color, distinctly striped and blotched with a darker shade. One of the largest and most popular sort. This is the variety that made Georgia famous as a melon state. No place in the world produces such melons as the Georgia Rattlesnake grown in certain sections of the South. I consider Rattlesnake the best melon known or grown and always brings the best prices in Northern markets, weighing from 50 pounds or over to 70 to 80 pounds. Melons are nothing unusual in our crops. An acre of Rattlesnake melons is good for 200 hundred dollars or more. Chelf's pure-bred melon seed is produced from pedigreed melons, personally selected. Ideal shape, color and flavor full of life and sure to grow. This melon will melt in your mouth and good to the rind. I never tasted as good a melon in my life.

Prices: By mail, postpaid: Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c; 2 lbs. and over at 80c per lb.

HALBERT'S HONEY. Of splendid quality, and especially desirable for home use or nearby market. Has a dark green, very thin rind, exceedingly attractive, meat so crisp and tender that well-ripened melons split ahead of the knife in cutting. Melons are long, blunt at both ends, and vines very productive.

Prices: By mail, postpaid: Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c; 5 lbs. at 80c per lb.

KLECKLEY SWEETS. A highly flavored melon and popular everywhere. Color a dark green, rind thin and flesh deep red. A fine

melon for home market and family garden.

Prices: By mail, postpaid: Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c; 5 lbs. and over at 80c per lb.

FLORIDA FAVORITE. Many consider this the best home-market melon grown. It is early, of good size; has dark green skin with light stripes and a light crimson flesh. There is no better flavored melon grown.

Prices: By mail, postpaid: Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c; 5 lbs. and over at 75c per lb.

CHELF'S WATERMELON SEED IS FAMOUS.

Bush Beans

Bush beans are the type generally grown for early string or snap beans, both for home use and for market. The general opinion is, that the green podded beans are richer in flavor than the other and slightly hardier. To my mind the best of this class is Tennessee green-podded bean I have been growing several years now and I consider by far the best early bean on the market. It comes in six weeks ahead of Valentine or any other of the well known green pod sorts. This gives it quite an advantage for the first seven or eight days for string beans on the market for at least that long. The pod is long, wide, rather flat, very tender and fine flavor. Another very strong point is the hardness and freedom from rust. In my trial grounds last summer there was no rust whatever on this variety, while many others suffered badly. And the yield is enormous. I never saw a bush bean of any kind that would turn out as many bushels to the row. I have gardened for over eighteen years, and I will say I think this the best money maker in the list.

Prices: By mail, postpaid: Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c. Peck and bushel prices, see pink sheet.

IMPROVED EARLY RED VALENTINE. Next in value of green beans I would put the Valentine, which is also listed as round, Red Valentine, and extra early Valentine. It differs from Tennessee green pod, being round podded. In some markets this is an advantage, while in others it is not. If you are going to grow beans for the market find out first whether your customers will want a round or flat pod. The Valentine is a great favorite in the South for growing beans to ship North early in the spring. For earliness and superior yield our improved stock is far the most superior strain offered.

Prices: By mail, postpaid: Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c. Peck and bushel prices, see pink list.

NEW STRINGLESS GREEN POD. Of robust growth, producing beautiful, long, straight, round podded snaps, which are absolutely stringless. By reason of its unusual hardness, extreme earliness, and wonderful productiveness, and with handsome pods of the finest quality. This is one of the most popular of the green podded snaps, either for market or family use.

Prices: By mail, postpaid: Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c. Peck or bushel prices, see pink sheet.

BLACK VALENTINE. A recently introduced variety which has become quite popular and grown with great profit in the South. The plant is extremely hardy and early. The pods are borne profusely and are very large and ex-

tremely handsome in appearance. The color is a rich dark green, and the pod, while of ex-



Tennessee Green Pod.

cellent table qualities, is sufficiently fine grained and firm as to make it a splendid and profitable sort to ship to distant markets.

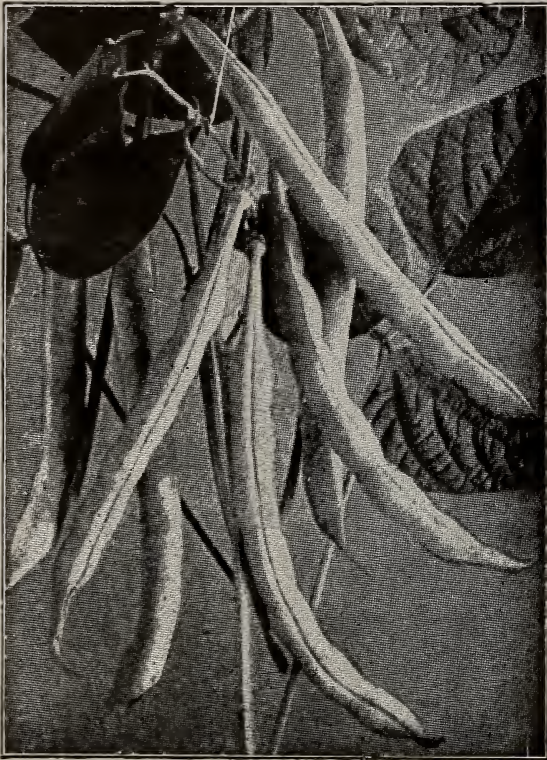
Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD. This

new bean produces a vine similar to Red Valentine, but develops pods to an edible condition in 42 days, about four days earlier than Valentine. The pods are green, not quite so round as Valentine and less curved. The pods are stringless, absolutely so, this quality at once placing the variety at the top of the list among table beans, while the early maturing is of great merit. This stringless quality is of particular value, the pods breaking as short and free as pipe stems.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. Bushel prices see pink sheet.

EARLY YELLOW LONG SIX WEEKS. A long, flat-podded, very productive variety, withstanding a greater degree of frost and cold weather than any other, and on that account is preferred for first planting; also excellent for pickling, for which purpose it should be planted about the last of August.



Early Yellow Long Six Weeks.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. Peck and bushel prices, see pink discount sheet.

IMPROVED REFUGEE, or 1000 to 1. A round pod variety, with larger pods than Valentine; very heavy yielder.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c. Peck and bushel prices see discount sheet.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL, or ITALIAN. A compact and upright grower, very productive, with broad, thick pods, which are splashed with red. Used largely for green shelled beans, which are ready for use quite early. They are large and easily shelled. Very popular in this section.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c. Peck and bushel prices, see pink discount sheet.

Bush Lima Beans

Culture. Lima beans are not as hardy as snap beans and should not be planted quite as early. They do best in good rich, loamy ground, and should be planted in rows two to three feet apart and from three to four inches apart in the row, covering about two inches deep. Cultivate often, only when leaves are dry.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA. Enormously productive; earlier than Pole Lima; pods small, but well filled.

Prices: Postpaid: Lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c. Peck and bushel prices, see pink discount sheet.

Pole Beans

These are more seasily gathered than the dwarf beans, and yield considerably more. They need good, strong poles, and are often planted in good strong growing corn.

Culture: Pole Beans are more sensitive to cold and wet than the dwarf beans, and should not be planted before May. Set poles eight feet long firmly in the ground four feet apart each way, and put five or six beans in each hill.

KENTUCKY WONDER, or OLD HOME-STEAD. I believe that this is the very best pole bean grown. Whether you get your seed from me or some other reliable seedman, just so you get the true seed. It has a long, very wrinkly pod, flat and tender, hanging in great clusters from the top to the bottom of the pole. Pod is light green and bean is brown in color. This is the best and most profitable bean for the market gardener, the pods being so showy and producing so abundantly. I don't believe I ever sold a bean that was so absolutely satisfactory in every way, nor that came so near pleasing everyone. In my own garden the points that I notice most were these: Will resist extreme dry or wet seasons. It was surely wet and cold here, almost everything in the garden was killed or crippled badly, but the Kentucky Wonder was fresh and vigorous right through. If you want something good to eat in the winter, snap, string some Kentucky Wonders and dry, and you will have something good. Will pay you more than for your trouble. Be sure and get some of this stock—it will please and profit you.

Prices: By mail, postpaid: Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c. Peck and bushel prices, see pink discount sheet.

HORTICULTURAL POLE BEAN. This is one of the old favorites, and sometimes called the "Birdseye" bean. The beans are large, a rich flavor and fine for shelling.

Prices: By mail, postpaid: Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c. Peck and bushel prices, see pink sheet.

CUT SHORT, or CORN FIELD. (Red Spckled). An old popular variety. One of the best for planting among corn. Vines are not quite so heavy as Kentucky Wonder, and will produce a good crop without the use of poles. The pods are short, tender, bearing the beans very close together in the pods.

Prices: By mail, postpaid: Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c. Peck and bushel prices, see pink sheet.

Peas

The crop of peas was almost a failure this year. I don't suppose there was twenty-five per cent crop. The wet, cold weather at blooming time and frost at harvest time, caught the crop going and coming, and I don't know where enough peas are coming from to supply the demand. So I advise, by all means, that you get your order in early for peas. The prices may seem high to you, but that can not be helped. Peas are readily grown in all gardens and should be planted as early as the ground is in working order. The hard, round peas, such as early Alaska, and First and Best, are the hardiest, and can be sown a week or two sooner than the wrinkled peas.

ALASKA. Very popular everywhere and grown largely for shipping and canning, extra early and a reliable cropper. They grow about knee-high.

Prices: By mail, postpaid: Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c. Peck and bushel prices, see pink sheet.

FIRST AND BEST. An old and well known variety of first early; a good yielder.

Prices: By mail, postpaid: Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 60c. Peck and bushel prices, see pink sheet.

EARLY MAY. Has about the same growth and size of the Extra Early Alaska, except the seed peas are white in color. It is a good producer of well-filled light green pods.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c. Peck and bushel prices, see pink discount sheet.

NEW CLAUDIT. The best early pea for market or the family garden. The vines are vigorous and grow in height to about two and one-half feet, producing heavily, well filled, large size pods. The peas are of splendid quality and are ready for use in about fifty days from planting.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c. Peck and bushel prices, see pink sheet.

PREMIUM GEM. A little later than Amer-



Alaska Pea.

ican Wonder. Pods dark green, well filled; peas excellent quality; height of vines about one foot.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c. Peck and bushel prices, see pink discount sheet.

TELEPHONE. One of the most popular varieties for main and late crop, on account of its many good qualities; fine appearance, large pods, and most excellent flavor; a good shipper. Vines about four to five feet, very sturdy, and vigorous. This Pea is considered by many private and market gardeners to be the best of all.

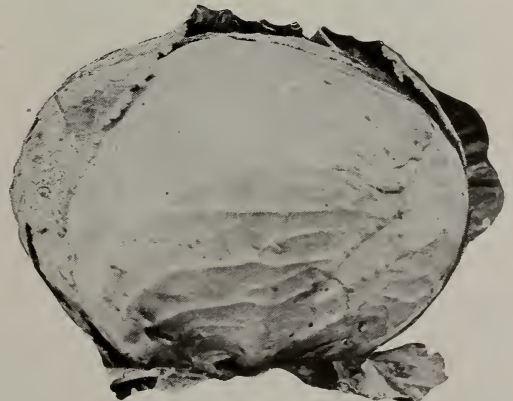
Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c. Peck and bushel prices, see pink discount sheet.

Cabbage

AMERICAN GROWN—HIGHEST QUALITY.

We pride ourselves on having the best, purest and highest grade of cabbage seed that is offered, or at least it is surpassed by none, compared with the cost of seed, there is more money in growing cabbage than any other crop, and there is nothing that grows should be more particular about.

The cabbage requires a deep rich soil and thorough working to insure good, solid, full sized heads. Sow early sorts in hot-beds in February or March or in open ground as soon as it can be worked; later or winter crops in May or June in shallow drills, six inches apart; when the plants are four inches high, trans-



All Season.



Chelf's Louisville Drumhead.

plant into richly manured ground, the early kinds one to two feet apart, the fall and winter varieties, two to three feet apart. Slug Shot and Tobacco dust are used to kill insects and worms. The best plan I have ever found is to plant lots of cabbage, so much that the worms can't eat it all, and plant on rich ground. Tend it well and keep it jumping right along, and it will grow faster than the worms can eat it.

First Early Cabbage

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. Of the standard varieties I would place it first of all. In my experience I have found it the best of all the standard early kinds and it has held its place at the head of the list. It is a fair size, sometimes weighing as high as six or eight pounds on extra rich soil. The leaves are slightly thicker than most other varieties and seem to stand frost exceedingly well, as the leaves are small it can be planted as close as a foot apart in the row. Our seed is new and good.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For pound prices see pink sheet.



Early Jersey Wakefield.

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD. The principal sort now planted by growers for early market. About one week later than Early Jersey Wakefield, but making much larger heads, sometimes weighing fifteen pounds. Our strain of this is unsurpassed, combining

earliness, large size, uniformity in heading, and solidity. We recommend it for market, home use or shipping.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. Pound prices, see pink sheet.

EARLY SPRING. A very early flat-head sort; about four days to a week later than Charleston Wakefield. Of fair size and solidity for so early a flat-head sort, and especially suitable to light or well-drained soils, as it heads quits close to the ground. Quality excellent, and commands good prices on the market.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. Pound prices, see pink sheet.

Summer and Autumn Varieties

CHELF'S LOUISVILLE DRUMHEAD. Has now improved; the most profitable cabbage ever offered to the American cabbage growers. The favorite summer and fall variety among planters here. Absolutely sure heading, 999 out of 1000 plants make perfect, salable heads, averaging 10 to 16 pounds. Interior is creamy white, compact and crisp; unequaled for cooking and slicing; flavor especially fine. It is without exception the best winter keeper in the world. It will flourish on all soils, in fact, it will prove a gold mine to all cabbage growers. Hundreds of pleased customers pronounce this the most wonderful of all late cabbage. The illustration on this page will give you only a faint idea of the profit derived from the King of All Cabbage. We don't ask you \$7.00 or \$8.00 a pound, although well worth \$10.00, compared with the strains sold by other seedsmen. We want every one of our customers to give it a trial this season. The seed from those we offer you cannot be equalled.

Price: Postpaid: Pkt., 15c. For pound prices, see pink sheet.

ALL SEASON. This is generally grown on Long Island for the New York market. Heads very large, round, often nearly spherical, but usually somewhat flattened; very solid and of the very best quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts. Plants very vigorous and sure heading; leaves large, smooth, with dense bloom. Remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather. Our trial shows that heads which were fit for market by July 10th, were still salable September 10th, the only change being increased size and density. One of the very best sorts for general cultivation.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. Pound prices, see pink sheet.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH. This well known and popular variety is considered by many to be the very best second sort; large, flat, solid heads of excellent quality. Does not burst easily.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For ½ lb. and lb. prices see pink sheet.

SUCCESSION. Is slightly later than All Head Early, but still comes in ahead of the late varieties. It is very large; quite flat on top; fine quality; a heavy yielder and a good seller; fine for August and September market and generally brings better prices than other sorts.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For pound prices see pink sheet.

PRIZE HEAD LATE FLAT DUTCH. This we have always found a reliable and sure header, producing large round solid heads, flat on top, of low-growing habit, and fewer outer leaves. There are various strains of Flat Dutch cabbage offered, but if you want the best of all, be sure and get our "Prize Head."

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For ½ pound and pound prices, see pink sheet.

ALL HEAD EARLY. Second early. Deep, flat, solid heads.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. ½ pounds and pound prices, see pink sheet.

EARLY SUMMER. Splendid second early large, round heads, popular with gardeners everywhere.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. ½ pound and pound prices, see pink sheet.

Selected Tomato Seed



One ounce produces about 2,000 plants. For early crop sow in hot-beds in January or February. For late crop, in open beds in May.

Directions for Growing Tomatoes. Tomatoes do best on soil that is only moderately rich, as they run to vine too much on rich ground. Sow in hot-beds in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a window when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hot-bed. Transplant in the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants 2 or 3 feet apart each way.

CHELF'S KENTUCKY BELLE. The earliest fine thick-fleshed Tomato grown. This is the grandest and most glorious tomato; finest flavor. The largest, handsomest, most superior early tomato ever offered or introduced. It's a healthy, rapid, thrifty growing tomato, one that never blights, rots or spots. The picture on this page was taken after winning the BLUE TIE at our County Fair here in 1918, and the tomatoes were grown by my sister.

The fruits are good size and very beautiful, as you may note from the picture; brilliant scarlet color, smooth, sweet and juicy, yet the flesh is solid, almost "buffy." Contains few seeds and with very small core. It is ever-bearing from two months after it is transplanted until frost, and has proven the best and sweetest of all for slicing and for all purposes. IN OUR TRIAL GROUND we checked up carefully all standard varieties of tomatoes. The first to get ripe was CHELF'S KENTUCKY BELLE, and the first ripening is the one that pays best for the market. Chelf's Kentucky Belle, was originated by us and was first introduced by us in 1917, since which time it has become well and favorably known in all sections of the country. The seed is very scarce as yet, and we cannot offer it in quantities of more than an ounce, as we have only about 40 pounds of this variety of seed.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 15c; ½ oz., 60c; 1 oz., \$1.00.



Kentucky Belle.

STONE TOMATO. A large red tomato and one that can be recommended generally for all purposes, whether for home use, market or canning. It is especially desirable for late planting, or where red tomatoes are preferred to purple. As the name indicates, it is very solid and firm; large size; ripens evenly, and is a good keeper.

Canners prefer Stone Tomatoes to almost any sort. Our stock of Stone Tomatoes is very select.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For $\frac{1}{2}$ pound and pound prices, see pink sheet.

MATCHLESS. Well worthy of its name. For beauty of color and symmetry of form it is indeed without a peer. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, well set with fruit; are entirely free from core; of finest flavor; of a very rich cardinal red color and not liable to crack from wet weather; of largest size, and the size of the fruit is maintained throughout the season. Solid; a fine quality and keeps well.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ pound and pound prices, see pink sheet.

PONDEROSA. Probably the largest of all tomatoes in cultivation, the fruit sometimes growing to such size that a slice will cover the bottom of a dinner plate. On account of its large size, very thick meaty flesh and extra fine flavor, it is most desirable for home use or selling on fancy fruit stands, and a fine sort for exhibition purposes at county fairs.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ pound and pound prices, see pink sheet.

PERFECTION. Solid flesh, always smooth and of blood-red color. This is a general favorite, equally desirable for the home garden, for shipping and for canning.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ pound and pound prices, see pink sheet.

LIVINGSTON BEAUTY. A globe-shaped scarlet variety of large size; full at the end; bright red; a strong grower and cropper. Outside walls are fleshy and thick, producing



Kentucky Belle.



Matchless.

good, firm fruit. Very little seed cavity and comparatively no inner core. Splendid variety for slicing, but especially good for canning.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ pound and pound prices, see pink sheet.

TRUCKERS FAVORITE. A large, deep purple variety, producing uniform sized fruit, a little more oblong in shape than Beauty, being very deep from the stem to the bud ends. Largely used for main crop, producing enormous yields of large, smooth, solid fruit.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ pound and pound prices, see pink sheet.

ACME. This has long been a favorite variety with truckers. The color is purplish-red flesh fairly solid, with no core, and is a little earlier than most other varieties. It has a ten-

dency to crack sometimes after rain, but our stock of Acme is a selected strain, and will be comparatively free of this trouble. Fine for planting under glass and a standard variety for early shipping.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ pound and pound prices, see pink sheet.

SPARKS EARLIANA. Probably no early tomato introduced in many years has attracted so much attention and has so large a sale as Sparks Earliana. Early tomatoes are invariably small in size. The fruit is borne in clusters, and so very prolific as to be alone and unequalled in this respect, and combining as it does, extreme earliness.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ pound and pounds prices, see pink sheet.

Chelf's Big Boston Lettuce

BIG BOSTON is very largely grown in the South for shipping to northern markets and the importance of having seed of high quality is very great. Our strain of this variety is vastly superior to any other stocks we have seen. The heads are large, very solid and free from the brownish cast seen in ordinary stocks. Market gardeners will find this of special value.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For quantity prices see pink sheet.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON. An early lettuce (forming a crackly rosette of light green leaves). Can be sown thickly and used when quite young. Largely planted for early outdoor crop.

Prices: Pkt., 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and lb. prices, see pink sheet.

EARLY CURLED SILESIAN. An improved variety of Curled Simpson with large, loose head and excellent flavor. Very early cutting variety.

Prices: Pkt., 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and lb. prices, see pink sheet.

Okra or Gumbo

The young seed of this plant are largely used for soups, stews and catsup. The seed can be sown soon as all danger of frost is past and the ground is warm. Sow in rows about two and a half feet apart and when plants are well up thin to eight inches apart. One ounce



will sow a 40-foot row; 15 lbs. to the acre. Will mature in about 60 days from sowing.

WHITE VELVET. Very productive, producing round, smooth white pods unlike other varieties.

Prices: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c. Lb. prices, see pink sheet.

PERKINS MAMMOTH POD. A very productive variety; extremely long pods, which when ready to use are four and five inches in length. Handsome green and good quality.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c. For pound prices see pink sheet.

Cucumbers



An early crop of Cucumbers can be had each year from starting the seed in pots, box or a piece of sod so they can be readily transplanted without checking the growth. For outside planting, the ground should be prepared and put in good condition and the seed should be planted about the latter part of April or the first of May in this particular latitude. The seed should not be planted more than an inch deep and in hills slightly raised above the ground, about four feet apart each way. It is advisable to mix the soil with well rotted stable manure, being careful not to put too much manure in the hills. We also recommend planting about two to three times as much seed as you would any other crop and then thin out or pull out the plants as the insects attack the vines which are the weakest, leaving about three or four strong vines to each hill. The ground should by all means be kept free from weeds and the fruit should be gathered and not allowed to ripen on the vines as this reduces the production. One ounce will plant about 50 hills; 2 lbs. will plant an acre. The Cucumbers are about ready for use in about two months after planting.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. This is the old-fashioned long, almost seedless and dark green in color, which, under favorable conditions will grow a foot long or more; very brittle; largely used for pickling and shipping.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c. For pound prices see pink sheet.

CHELF'S WHITE SPINE. Another selection from White Spine, the fruit being rather tapering at each end, very crisp and of fine quality.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c. For pound prices see pink sheet.

DAVIS PERFECT. A perfect Cucumber for greenhouse or outdoor use; very uniform, long and ideal for table purposes.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c. For pound prices see pink sheet.

GHERKIN, or BURR. A distinct variety used for pickles only. It is small and prickly and should be used when quite young. Seed requires about three weeks to come up.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c. For pound prices see pink sheet.

Radishes

FRENCH BREAKFAST. A standard variety, olive shaped, bright red with small white tip. Very early and popular alike with market gardeners and home gardeners.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For pound prices see pink sheet.

BRIGHTEST LONG SCARLET. A fine Radish of attractive color and size. Very tender and crisp; grows rapidly.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For pound prices see pink sheet.

WHITE ICICLE. A very popular long Rad-



Long Scarlet.

ish with white skin. It makes a very rapid growth, being ready for use in less than 30 days, yet keeps in good condition for some time. Those who like the long Radishes should grow this one.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For pound prices see pink sheet.

Mustard

This is grown to quite a large extent in Southern States. It is used the same as Spinach or boiled with meat as greens. The white and yellow-seeded variety is cultivated chiefly for medicinal purposes or flavoring. Can be sown during February, March or April, or in the fall during September or October, either broadcast or in rows six inches apart. Cut when 3 inches high. Sow one ounce to eighty feet of drill or broadcast at the rate of five or six pounds to the acre.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED. An improved variety, much esteemed in the South. Very succulent, pungent, and of sweet flavor.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For pound prices see pink sheet.

Squash



Hubbard.

Culture. Plant in hills, bush variety four feet and the running kind six feet apart. Plant in the same manner and same time as melons. One ounce will plant about 30 hills; three or four pounds to the acre.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP. These are bush squashes, early, and intended to be used during summer while green. Largely grown in the South to ship to Northern markets.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For pound prices see pink sheet.

THE GENUINE HUBBARD without doubt, is the king of all squashes. It is big, prolific, and fine quality. Will keep all winter, and the finest in flavor of all varieties. Should be grown wherever it is possible to produce squashes.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For pound prices see pink sheet.

STRIPED GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK. An old-time variety grown extensively. It is early and productive and of good flavor.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For pound prices see pink sheet.

MAMMOTH WHITE CROOKNECK. An extra large fine squash.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For pound prices see pink sheet.

Pumpkins

These are generally raised for stock feeding, being planted in cornfield. They make fine feed for cattle throughout the winter season.



KENTUCKY FIELD. An old-time variety, growing largely for stock feeding. It is productive and grows quite large.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For ½ pound and pound prices see pink sheet.

LARGE CHEESE. This is a flat cream-color, well known sweet pumpkin. Large and good, either for table use or stock.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. ½ pound and pound prices see pink sheet.

KENTUCKY MAMMOTH. This is a very large variety, well adapted to the South, and in spite of its size is of high quality. The flesh and skin are of bright golden yellow color. It is a fine variety for pies and a splendid keeper. If you would like to grow a big pumpkin try this variety.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For ½ pound and pound prices see pink sheet.

Salsify

Culture. Sow early in drills 12 inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to two inches in the rows. Keep clean from weeds and cultivate the same as parsnips. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; four to five pounds to the acre.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. Of all varieties of salsify, this has proven the best. Makes long, white roots and double the size of any other sort.

Prices: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c, postpaid.



Parsnips

Culture. Sow during spring in drills one inch deep, drills 12 to 18 inches apart, and when two or three inches high thin out from four to six inches apart in the rows. Hoe often. Soil should be deep and rich. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill; four or five pounds to the acre.

LARGE SUGAR, or HOLLOW CROWN. A short, thick shouldered variety; excellent for table use; skin white; uniform in shape; tender and of good quality.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For pound prices see pink sheet.

Pepper

CHINESE GIANT. The largest pepper in cultivation, double the size of the Bell or Bull-nose. They grow four or five inches wide at the top and about the same length.

RUBY KING. A medium-hot pepper, making large pods of a ruby-red color.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For ¼ lb., ½ lb. and lb. prices see pink discount sheet.

LARGE BELL, or BULL NOSE. The best known variety. Pod extra bright, red pods.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For ¼ lb., ½ lb. and lb. prices see pink discount sheet.

LONG RED CAYENNE. Sometimes called Lady Finger. Long, hot, bright red pods.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For ¼ lb., ½ lb. and lb. prices see pink discount sheet.

Onion Seed

Onion Seed is one thing the gardener, and especially the truck-gardener is very particular about, and that is right, too. I have had before now a field of onions, part of which would make three or four hundred bushels to the acre, and right alongside, a strip that would not make over a hundred bushels, wholly due to difference in seed. It might be some seed sold at a very low price by some of the so-called cheap seedsmen, or it might be some kind that was boomed as a novelty at a high price. Of course, you have all had the same experience. There is a great difference in markets. The western wants red onions, while the eastern markets prefer a yellow Globe onion. If you expect to grow onions for market, you should first study your market; and find out what kind of onion is wanted. If possible grow that particular kind.

**It Pays to buy
good seed.
They are the
cheapest in
the end.
Chelf's seeds
are good seeds**



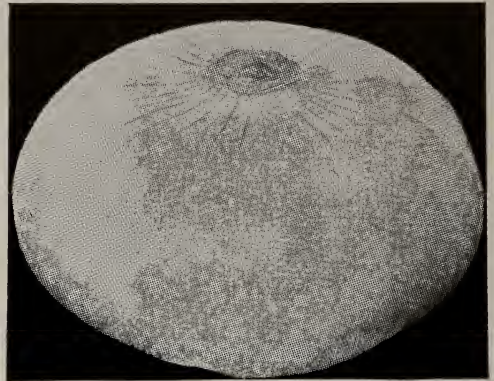
The photograph on this page shows my boy with Chelf's Yellow Globe Onions. Note the perfect shape, small neck, high color, large size and almost as hard as a rock. They produce more bushels per acre than any other variety in existence; has yield of 800 bushels per acre. One of our customers states that his crop averaged over 600 bushels per acre for seven years. I have a good lot of seed, and if you want a large quantity I can save you money. Don't fool your money away with store seed. There is no need of it at the prices I can make you. Chelf's Yellow Globe Onion seed.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For ½ pound and pound prices see pink sheet.

White Silver Skin. A mild and pleasant onion of somewhat flattened shape when matured, but globular when sown thickly for sets or pickling. It is very popular for family use, and one of the best for pickling.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. ½ pound and pound prices, see pink sheet.

If you want a yellow Onion that will keep solid all winter and sell at any time, I would



White Silver Skin.

advise the Ohio Yellow Globe and The Yellow Globe Danver. Both globe-shaped, good quality and good keepers. The Ohio Yellow Globe is a special strain used by the big onion growers of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. The Danvers strain is used mostly in the West.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For ½ pound and pound prices see pink sheet.



Red Wethersfield.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD. The standard red variety and a great favorite. The bulbs are large with deep purplish red skin and light purplish white flesh, rather crisp, of excellent flavor. Good keeper and a splendid shipper.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For ½ pound and pound prices see pink sheet.

RED BERMUDA. Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For ½ pound and pound prices see pink sheet.

WHITE BERMUDA. Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10s. For ½ pound and pound prices see pink sheet.



Onion Sets

The planting of onions is increasing rapidly year after year. The bottom onion sets produce a large onion ready from six to eight weeks earlier than can be had by sowing the seed. This enables the grower to sell his crop earlier in the season, at which time prices usually are higher than when the bulk of the crop reaches market. Bottom onion sets also produce good green onions on any soil in half the time it takes to raise them from seed. We grow our own onion sets, which enables us to produce hard, sound clean sets of the best quality. It's the onion that will make you money because it produces a big crop per acre and the onions are of such high quality that

there is a constant demand for them at the very highest prices.

CHELF'S YELLOW GLOBE—The very best variety grown or known. For prices, see pink discount sheet.

WHITE OR SILVER SKIN. Pure white, of mild flavor, and usually preferred for private use, both for cooking and pickling. For latest prices see pink discount sheet.

POTATO, or HILL ONION SETS. A yellow variety which multiplies in the ground. Extensively planted in this section, being planted mostly in the fall; also used for green spring onions. For latest prices see pink discount sheet.

Beets

Culture. For very early crop, sow such varieties as Extra Early Dark Red or Crosby's Egyptian in hot-beds in January or February and transplant. For general crops, sow in freshly prepared soil as soon as the ground will permit, in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, covering about an inch deep, and pressing the soil firmly over the seed. When the plants are well established cut to three or four inches apart. One ounce will sow 50 feet. Drill six to seven pounds to the acre.

In 5 lb. lots or more of Table Beets, deduct 10 cents per lb.

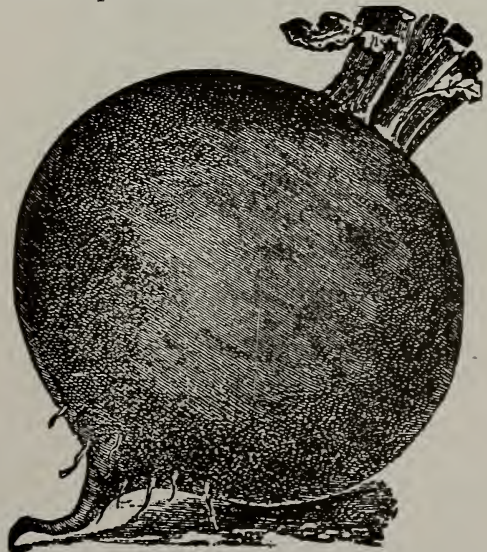
EXTRA EARLY DARK RED. This beet was thoroughly tried out in this locality last season and met with much favor among our best gardeners, and was found to be a good forcing variety. It is very early and should command a very prominent place with all market growers. The color is a beautiful dark red, small tap root, smooth surface and is very uniform in shape and size. A field of these beets mature so evenly that every beet can be pulled in two weeks.

Prices: Postpaid. Pkt., 10c. For latest prices see pink discount sheet.

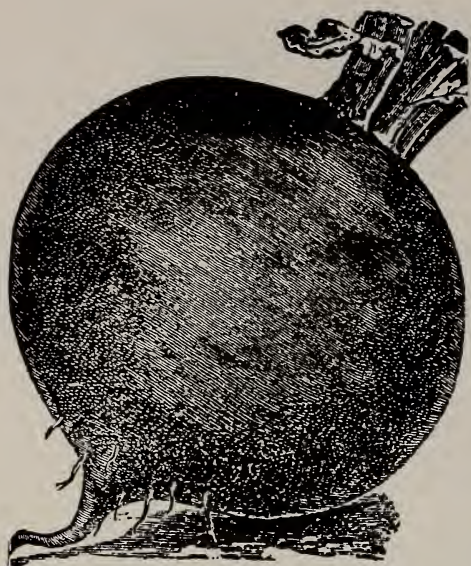
DETROIT DARK RED. A medium early globe-shaped beet of excellent quality. It is especially esteemed on account of its dark-red color which extends entirely through the beet,

and without the light colored rings seen in some varieties. The beets are smooth and handsome.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For pound prices see pink sheet.

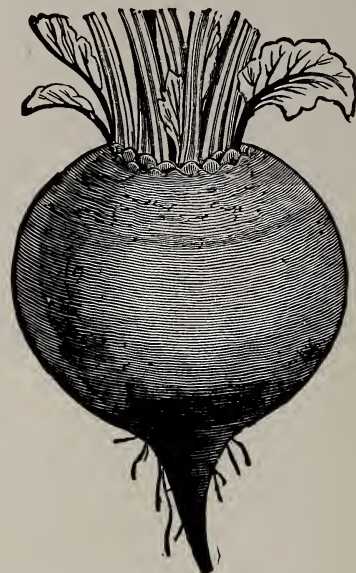


Detroit Dark Red



CROSBY'S EARLY EGYPTIAN. Improved strain of the famous Early Egyptian, but producing a deeper or thicker root; of fine form, extremely early, deep red color, almost black, flesh sweet, smooth, tender, and of exceptionally fine quality; can be depended on for best results when grown either in garden or under glass; highly recommended as an early market variety.

Prices: Postpaid: **Pkt., 10c.** For $\frac{1}{2}$ pound and pound prices see pink discount sheet.



EARLY ECLIPSE. To the grower desiring a very early crop we would recommend this variety as the first to be ready for table use and therefore able to command a high price on the market. It is perfectly smooth and round. The skin and flesh are deep red—very sweet, tender and succulent. It does not grow to a very large size, but is of a fine grain and

meatiness not possible in the large varieties. One of the very early beets.

Prices: Postpaid: **Pkt., 10c.** For $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and lb. prices see pink discount sheet.

Egg Plant



apart. Hoe often and draw the soil towards the plants. One ounce will produce 1,000 plants. Use Slug Shot to prevent bugs.

EARLY BLACK BEAUTY. Some earlier than the New York Improved; is a rich glossy dark purple, smooth and perfectly shaped. Very desirable for market.

Prices: Postpaid: **Pkt., 10c.**

IMPROVED SPINELESS. Large, smooth, dark purple; absolutely spineless. Early and almost a continuous bearer.

Prices: Postpaid: **Pkt., 10c.** For $\frac{1}{2}$ pound and pound prices see pink discount sheet.

Turnip

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. A fine table turnip. It is an early and heavy cropper, as well as a good keeper. The bulb is a very handsome globe, and is especially in demand among market gardeners. This is also a good turnip for stock feed, as it will grow to a large size if left for that purpose.

Prices: Postpaid: **Pkt., 10c.**

Purple Top Strap Leaf. This is probably more extensively planted than any other variety. It is a very early flat turnip of medium

Culture. Sow in hot-beds early in spring and transplant the young plants when they are two or three inches high in another bed, three inches apart. At the end of April or first of May plant them in very rich soil, two feet



Everyone Should Sow a Patch of Turnips.

size, the lower portion white and the upper part reddish purple. The flesh is fine-grained and sweet. A splendid table variety and desirable also for stock feed.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c.

SEVEN TOP. Grown extensively in the South for which the tops, which are used for greens. It is very hardy and will grow all winter. As it does not produce a good root, it is only recommended for the tops.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c.

Rutabagas

Rutabagas, Swedish or Russian Turnips, are extensively grown for a farm crop. The roots are close-grained, hard, and will endure a considerable degree of cold without injury if preserved in a pit or cellar during the winter. Rutabagas are superior to any other vegetable root grown for cattle, horses and sheep. The animals thrive and fatten on rutabagas, carrots, and mangels fed in combination with hay.

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP. A very large, globe-shaped Rutabaga, yellow with purple top. Hardy, vigorous growing variety of excellent quality for the table and one of the best for stock feed.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For pound prices see pink sheet.

Spinach

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY. The most popular variety for this locality; has large, thick curled leaves, and is perfectly hardy.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and lb. prices see pink discount sheet.

Carrots

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE. Deep Orange in color. The largest and longest table variety in cultivation. Also extensively planted for stock feeding.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and lb. prices see pink discount sheet.

Kale

DWARF GREEN CURLED SCOTCH. A very large, used for shipping. It has a finely curled leaf and has a low and spreading growth.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For quantity prices see pink discount sheet.

DWARF SIBERIAN. A standard variety, having fine curled leaves and of fine flavor; will stand out all winter in this section without protection.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and lb. prices see pink discount sheet.

Asparagus



COLUMBIA MAMMOTH WHITE. Produces shoots which stay white as long as fit for use without earthing up or any other artificial blanching.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For pound prices see pink discount sheet.

Celery

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. The best celery in cultivation and the most profitable for market and family use.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and lb. prices see pink discount sheet.

Tobacco Seed

KENTUCKY NOTED CROP. Our Tobacco Seed is carefully grown from the best types of the different varieties and is saved from center stems only.

Culture. Seed is sown in February in a plant bed which is protected with thin cotton cloth. About June 1st set in rich or highly fertilized ground in rows three to three and one-half feet. Cultivate often and worm and sucker as necessary.

WHITE BURLEY. Prices: Postpaid: Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75. For pound prices see pink discount sheet.

RED BURLEY. Prices: Postpaid: Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75. For pound prices see pink discount sheet.

STANDING BURLEY. Prices: Postpaid: Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75. For pound prices see pink discount sheet.

Chelf's Flower Seed

Asters

The most popular of all annual flowers, and justly so.

CHELF'S QUEEN OF THE MARKET. A very double type and the earliest of all. Fine, mixed colors.

Prices: Pkt., 10c. For ounce prices see pink sheet.

ASTERS, SINGLE MIXED. A strong grower, producing beautiful flowers in late summer.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For ounce prices see pink sheet.

Zinnias

A most persistent bloomer and wonderfully satisfactory annual which can be grown by everyone.

Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For ounce prices see pink sheet.

Sweet Peas

SPENCER, MIXED. Prices: Postpaid: Pkt., 10c. For $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. and lb. prices see discount sheet.



Hello! You can have a flower garden like this, too, if you get your seed from papa.



Chelf's Inoculating Bacteria

Grown Direct From the Nodules

Legumes

Alfalfa, clover, beans, peas, vetch and all pod bearing plants are called legumes. Under certain circumstances these leguminous plants may develop wart like formations on their roots called nodules, each nodule being simply a colony of living germs. Nodules, however, do not develop on the roots of legumes unless one of these living germs, called bacteria, attaches itself to the root of the plant, to form the basis of a nodule.

Nodules

The nodules which form on the roots of legumes are caused by the propagation of bacteria. Whenever one of these bacteria attaches itself to the root of a legume it propagates—increases in numbers, developing, by cell division, from a single individual into millions of its own kind. In fact, a nodule is simply a living mass of these bacteria, each one a complete living organism capable of extracting the nitrogen from the air and converting it into a form available to the plant. When these nodules are numerous on the roots of the legume, they contain enough bacteria to extract sufficient nitrogen to supply the plant itself, and in addition,



Nodules on Vetch.

store up vast quantities in the soil for the benefit of future generations of plants. No other plants except legumes will form nodules on their roots, neither can any other plant secure nitrogen from the air. It is not the legume plant, but the bacteria on the nodules, which takes up the nitrogen. Without nodules, legumes cannot take nitrogen from the air. All the work must be done by the bacteria in the nodules.

Bacteria

Bacteria are the smallest living organisms known, and occupy the border land between the animal and vegetable kingdoms. They multiply, by cell division, with inconceivable rapidity, and soon form nodules on the roots of the legume. Millions of these bacteria are found,

alive and working, in every nodule, in fact a nodule is simply a mass of living bacteria. They are chemical specialists, taking nitrogen out of the soil atmosphere, out of the air, and storing it in their nodular laboratories in a form available to the plant. They not only furnish the plant with all the nitrogen it requires but store vast quantities of it in the soil for future generations of crops.

How Inoculating Bacteria Is Grown and Shipped

Our bacteria is scientifically grown, direct from the nodules, by bacteriologists, who have made this their life work. The laboratories are fitted up with the latest and best equipment, and scientific accuracy is obtained. Each bottle is examined microscopically before shipment.

The bacteria is incubated in the bottle itself, in our improved extra sensitive media, enough food being included to feed the germs. Rubber corks are used, with glass air tubes to supply air to the bacteria and specially prepared cotton is packed in the tubes to filter out intruding mould and other germs. Amber bottles are used to exclude direct light.

This is the only method which permits absolute sterilization, and is in line with the most advanced knowledge in bacteriology.

How to Inoculate the Seed

Each bottle of bacteria, as it reaches the customer, is only partially filled with bacteria. When ready to inoculate the seed, remove the rubber cork, fill the bottle about two-thirds full of water and stir and shake thoroughly. Spread the seed on a clean floor. Pour the diluted bacteria out of the bottle into a pan, adding enough enough more water to nicely moisten all the seed. This will require at least a pint for each bushel of seed. Sprinkle the seed either by hand or with a sprinkling can, stirring the seed well with the hands so that each seed is moistened. Dry in a cool, airy place, but keep them out of the sunshine while drying.

Sowing the Treated Seed

Inoculated seed should be sown soon after they are sufficiently dry to handle. If slightly moist all the better. It is a good plan to treat the seed in the evening and sow early the next morning. If placed in a dark place, however, they can be kept for many days, but they should be slightly moistened again, with clear water, just before sowing.

Kinds of Bacteria

There are many kinds of legume bacteria, differing from each other in shape, size and general characteristics. There is a separate bacteria for each of the legumes. Alfalfa has its own bacteria. There is a separate and distinct germ for the different kinds of beans and peas, as well as a separate germ for each of the clovers, red clover, alsike clover, crimson clover, etc., each having its own germ. Sweet Clover, however, has practically the same germ as Alfalfa. Mammoth clover being only a de-

velopment of red clover, has the same germ as the red. With these exceptions each legume has a different germ. Each legume, therefore,



Inoculated Soy Bean Plant.

must have its own kind of bacteria attach itself to its roots or no nodules can be formed thereon, and without nodules no nitrogen can be taken from the air by the plant.

Inoculation

When a legume crop is planted it should be supplied with its own kind of bacteria. This is called Inoculation, and can best be done by inoculating the seed, before it is sown, with a pure, high bred culture of bacteria. This places the germ right where it belongs, on the incipient root of the plant. When a healthy bacteria attaches itself to the root of its own legume, it propagates rapidly and soon forms a nodule populated with millions of its own kind. These bacteria will then draw, from that inexhaustible source, the air, all the nitrogen needed to feed the growing plant, and when the roots decay, billions of nitrogen gathering germ will be distributed through the soil, for the benefit of succeeding crops.

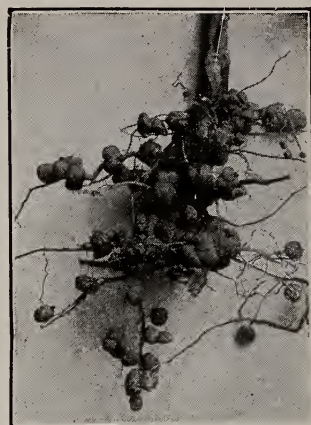
Benefits of Inoculation

The principal reasons for inoculation can be stated in five short paragraphs, viz:

First: Inoculated legumes take nitrogen from the air to supply the plant, resulting in faster growth, earlier maturity and larger crops.

Second: Inoculated legumes take up more nitrogen than the plant itself requires, the surplus insuring to the benefit of future crops.

Third: Inoculated legumes develop larger root systems than when not inoculated and therefore reach the immense stores of potash and phosphorous in the sub soil, bringing them up to supply the plant. When the roots and



Inoculated Cow Pea Root Showing Nodules.

stubble decay these elements are returned to the soil in a form available to future crops.

Fourth: Inoculated legumes, by taking their nitrogen from the air, saves the soil. When not inoculated they drain the soil of its nitrogen just the same as wheat or timothy or other non-leguminous plants.

Fifth: Inoculated legumes contain more proteid matter than when not inoculated, greatly increasing their feeding value.

Summary: Inoculation hastens maturity, increases the crop, improves its quality, enriches the soil and saves fertilizer bills.

What the Experiment Stations Say:

NEW JERSEY

Bulletin 226, New Jersey Experiment Station, states that inoculation produced an increased yield of 500 per cent on Alfalfa, 75 per cent on Beans, and that Lima Beans and Cow Peas more than doubled.

ALABAMA

Bulletin 87, Alabama Experiment Station, says that inoculation greatly increased the yield of hairy Vetch, Canada Field Peas, and Crimson Clover, as compared with untreated plants. The increase in weight after drying the plants was as follows: Hairy Vetch increased 89 per cent, Canada Field Peas increased 138 per cent, Crimson Clover (young plants) increased 146 per cent.

CALIFORNIA

Bulletin 190, entitled "Orchard Green Manure Crops in California," Bureau of Plant Industry,

U. S. Department of Agriculture, says, "The difference between an inoculated and an uninoculated crop of Horse Beans in the Sacramento Valley is very marked and is practically the difference between success and failure. When grown without inoculation they amount to but little, although when inoculated they succeed quite well."

MICHIGAN

Bulletin 224, Michigan Experiment Station, shows large increase in yield of Soy Beans and Cow Peas, due to inoculation.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Bulletin No. 53, South Carolina Experiment Station says: "Inoculation is not a cure all, but its proper use will send the farmer farther forward in three years than it has been possible for him to go without it in a generation."

LEGUMES MUST HAVE NODULES.

"Legumes reach their maximum value as green manures only when abundantly supplied with nodules."—Ext. Farmer's Bulletin No. 315.

PURE CULTURE METHOD CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFICIENT.

"All legumes grown either for the purpose of enriching the soil or for the crop must, in order to be of the greatest benefit to the land and the plants, be provided with the nitrogen-fixing bacteria. It is believed that the artificial culture is the method most efficient, cheapest, and freest from objectionable qualities."—Ext. Bulletin No. 71, Bureau of Plant Industry.

LEGUMES CANNOT ENRICH THE SOIL UNLESS BACTERIA DEVELOP THE NODULES.

"The peculiar value of legumes for maintaining and increasing the fertility of soils is due to certain bacteria which develop nodules upon the roots of leguminous plants and which have the unique power of rendering the free nitrogen of the atmosphere available for plant

growth. Without these bacteria, legumes, like other crops, exhaust the soil of its combined nitrogen."—Ext. Farmer's Bulletin No. 315.

INOCULATION ESSENTIAL TO PRODUCE THE NODULES ON THE ROOTS FOR DEPOSITING OF NITROGEN IN THE SOIL.

"It has been amply demonstrated, not only by hundreds of years of actual experience, but by numberless carefully conducted experiments in many countries and under widely varying conditions, that clovers and numerous other legumes supplied with tubercle (nodule) bacteria obtain from the air through the agency of these bacteria, under favorable conditions, all the nitrogen they require, and that they leave in the soil considerable quantities for succeeding crops. In Germany the amount of nitrogen added to the soil by legumes, besides that taken off in the crop, is estimated at 200 pounds per acre. In the United States the average for sixteen states is 122 pounds, equivalent to not less than 800 to 1,000 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre."—Ext. Yearbook of Dept. of Agriculture for 1906.

CHELF'S Inoculating Bacteria

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Insures a catch, increases the yield, enriches the soil and insures success with legumes. Prepared for Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Red Clover, Alsike Clover, Vetch, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Garden Beans, Field Beans, Garden Peas, Field Peas, Sweet Peas, Mammoth Clover, Crimson Clover, and all other legumes.

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